

QUEENSBURY AND SHELF  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(DR. F. APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.)

AND

THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(W. E. SHELLEY, M.S.I.A.)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st. DECEMBER, 1963.



QUEENSBURY & SHELF

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st. December, 1963).

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Chairman of the Council

Councillor L. Woodhead, J.P.

Chairman of Health Committee

Councillor R. Goodwin

Vice Chairman

Councillor R. Harling

Councillor Ashworth A.

Councillor Northrop A.E.

Councillor Chatburn J.H.

Councillor Roberts J.T.

Councillor Dowley W.

Councillor Smith C.H.M.

Councillor Highman A.W.

Councillor Smith W.S.

Councillor Horton J.H.

Councillor Pohlmann F.W.

Councillor Moore J.H.

Councillor Sutcliffe E.

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Other Committees dealing with matters of public health are :-

Housing and Town Planning Committee

Rehousing those in need.

Waterworks Committee

Water supplies throughout the area

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Committee

The sewerage of the district and sewage disposal.

Cemetery, Recreation Grounds and Allotments Committee

The provision of cemetery facilities.

Victoria Hall Committee

The provision and maintenance of public swimming and slipper baths.

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:	F. Appleton M.B., Ch.B., D.H.P., D.P.A.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	W. E. Shelley M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.I.
Assistant Public Health Inspector:	T. J. Price (4th March 1963 - 16th November 1963).
Clerk and General Assistant:	H. Phillips.
Authorised Meat Inspector:	J. R. Sykes (commenced 20th November 1963.)

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June, 1964.

To: The CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1963.

The vital statistics show a slight increase in both the birth rate and the death rate. With small figures, these are not significant. There was a natural increase of population of 29, this being the number by which births exceeded deaths, but the Registrar General estimates an increase of 80 in the mid-year estimate of population.

Once again, there was a low incidence of notifiable infectious disease, and, once again, we had no confirmed case of Food Poisoning notified, nor any case of Sonne Dysentery, although there was an outbreak of diarrhoea in Shelf in March. This is not a matter for complacency for, as we know, recently, factors beyond local control can result in a large-scale epidemic, the first case of which may not be diagnosed until several cases have occurred in the district, and there is a need for the raising of the standard of hygiene in this country, particularly with all food handlers, whether in the home or in business premises. It is surprising the number of people who handle food who have not automatically learned the principle of washing their hands immediately after using the W.C. This most important, yet elementary precaution needs to be taught in childhood, when the inculcation of good habits begins, and, increasingly, one is aware of the importance of health education. Our efforts at health education are puny, although efforts are made continually in the homes by the Doctors, Health Visitors and nursing staff, in the schools, by Teachers, School Nurses and Doctors, and in various organisations which are addressed from time to time.

We were very sorry to see the 'beatnik' trend among some of the younger adults, and I very much prefer the slogan that 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness,' rather than 'Where there's muck, there's money.' Young people are creatures of fashion, just as all of us are, and it is not surprising, with the large amount of emphasis on sex and the number of paperbacks with lurid covers and pornographic intent on sale in the shops, that there has possibly been some increase in immorality. Sexual intercourse before marriage always took place and always will, but of recent years there has been an increase in the number of illegitimate births, and a great deal of discussion on the subject. With the general rise in the birth rate, such an increase is, of course, inevitable but the rise has been higher than a proportionate one, and more young marriages are taken place than used to be the case. There are signs, however, that this trend has been halted, and nobody would wish us to go back to the rigid frustrations and repressions which started in Victorian times.

Many young people have a high sense of duty and are the biggest critics of the young delinquent. Sex talks should begin in the home, and I think that the efforts of wellmeaning psychologists are often misplaced. A few elementary facts are useful but the presentation in a completely serious and unemotional atmosphere is not always easy.

The Home Safety Committee has continued to do useful work in bringing before the public the dangers in the home. We must not exaggerate these dangers, for falls in old people do not always occur as a result of an unavoidable cause, and children have to learn to walk and have to learn to climb stairs, but many tragic accidents do occur in the home which could be avoided, accidents which cause much grief, for most parents today look after



their children admirably and reproach themselves bitterly when a momentary lapse in vigilance results in permanent scarring, or even death.

One aspect of health education that is not being successful is that of getting over to young people the dangers of smoking. With more money to spend and with the example of many respected adults, who are known to be good citizens, before them, and with a threat to life thirty or forty years ahead, propaganda in this field is most difficult. This year we had only eighteen deaths from malignant disease. Of these eighteen deaths, eight were from Cancer of the Lung, seven in men and one in a woman. Before the deaths occurred, the patients would have much suffering. This problem of addiction is one of this age, and perhaps the strongest addictions with young people are to smoking and speed. Excellent work is being done by the Road Safety Committee and I am confident that their training in the schools prevent a lot of accidents on the roads. I have not the same confidence that our puny propaganda is bearing the same fruit in discouraging the commencement of the smoking habit in young persons.

Some little progress was made in the elimination of the substandard houses in Queensbury and Shelf, and ten houses were brought forward under Section 16. Demolition orders were made in respect of four of these houses, and closing orders in respect of the six others. There were also undertakings not to relet given by the owners in respect of seven other houses. Six houses were bought by the Council by agreement for subsequent demolition. Thirty-three houses were dealt with in four clearance areas at Shibden Hall Lane, Hunger Hill, Clarendon Place and Catherine Slack. Included with these houses, there were two houses in which closing orders had been made earlier in the year. No new houses are shown in the table of post-war dwellings as this year the housing development consisted of the completion of dwellings under construction last year and shown then in the tables provided by the Surveyor. During the year, actually forty-six old people's bungalows at New Park Road and twenty-four on the Cockhill Estate were completed. It was because of this that we were able to make this progress with the slum clearance programme. There is still a considerable demand for housing in the Queensbury area in addition to the number of properties still remaining on our programme, and rehousing still remains, in my opinion, the greatest contribution that this Council can make to social conditions.

At the beginning of the year, Mr. Shelley had some much needed help provided when an Assistant Public Health Inspector was appointed. This enabled the Department to carry out much more work on milk sampling and housing inspections. Unfortunately, the Inspector left us at the end of the year, after a very short stay, not unnaturally taking advantage of the shortage of Public Health Inspectors to seek employment in a non-industrial County, where living is more pleasant but where the work is not more interesting, nor more congenial, for in this small hillside town, the work of a Public Health Inspector is varied and interesting.

A great deal of our Public Health Inspectors' time is spent on meat inspection, and the appointment of an Authorised Meat Inspector at the end of November reduced considerably the gap that would have been felt by the departure of Mr. Price. From the tables in Mr. Shelley's report, it will be appreciated how much meat inspection has taken place in this comparatively small district.

In 1963, the second smoke control area was confirmed, after an enquiry held because of a single objector, who objected principally on the grounds that the adaptation of old people to smoke control was necessarily a difficult business. This is true. As we get older, we are more resistant to change, but a good deal of time has been spent by the Department in trying to help any old people who have difficulty. Difficulty is experienced at first in the lighting of coke, and old people also find difficulty in the necessity to make up the fire more frequently, but most of them in smoke control areas admit that when once they have got used to the new conditions, they have been warm for the first time for many years.

Mr. Phillips, who has helped Mr. Shelley in this work for some years, obtained his Smoke Inspectors' Certificate and so was able to play a full part. At the

end of the year, the smoke control programme was temporarily suspended until the Council could formulate their policy as a result of the new National policy on fuel under which supplies of soft coke could not be guaranteed, and it was necessary for apparatus burning hard coke to rank for grant. Because of this, the cost to an individual and to the Council will consequently be raised, and for this reason the target date for the completion of our smoke control programme by 1975 seems now not likely to be met.

With the increased amount of milk sampling, several samples of milk were found to be infected by Brucellus Abortus. Although most of our milk is pasteurised or sterilised, Tuberculin-tested milk is still sold raw, and eight samples were found positive on culture. The farmers were co-operative and it was never necessary to take formal action. All the milk was sent for heat treatment until the offending cow had been isolated and removed from the herd. I believe it is important for parents of young children to realise that although Tuberculin-tested milk is expensive, the only safe milk is milk which has been heat treated and in this instance the most expensive is not the safest.

It will be seen that 1963 was not a spectacular year but it was a year in which real progress was made, and a year in which the additional help given to the Public Health Inspector has resulted in the necessary increased work in the Department.

In conclusion, I should like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and all the members of the Council for their kindness and courtesy to us all during the year. If this comparatively small district is absorbed by one or more larger ones, it will be a matter for regret, for here we have an intimacy between members and officials not always met with in larger towns, and I believe that we have functioned this year as an efficient unit.

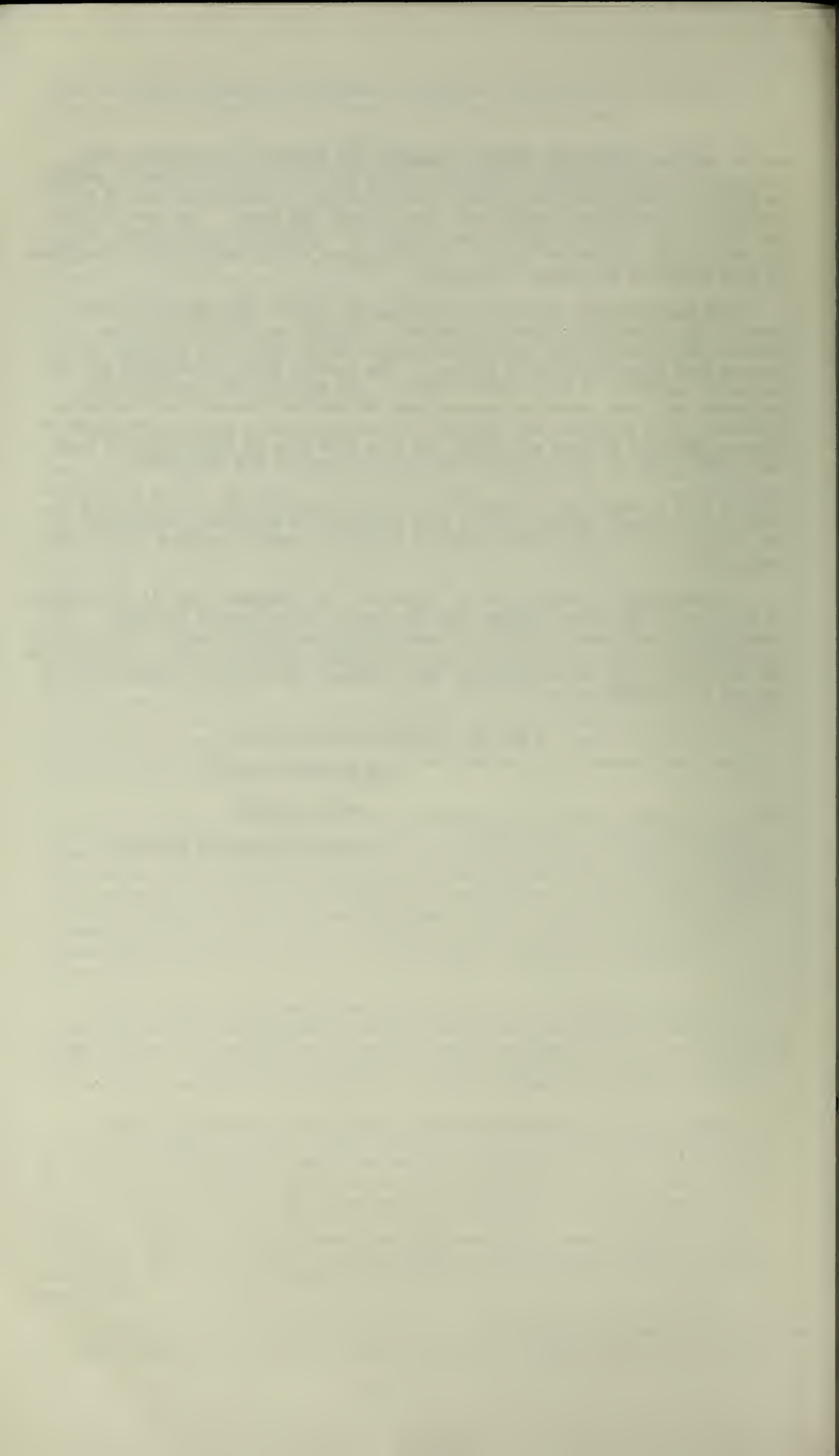
I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK APPLETON

Medical Officer of Health.







ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1963.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

AREA (in Acres) ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,795
POPULATION Census, 1961: 9,306	1963 (est).	...				9,450
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE ...	...	...				3.38
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	Queensbury: Shelf:	...	...	Total:		3,644
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES PER ACRE...	...	...				1.30
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE...	...	...				2.59
RATEABLE VALUE ...	...	...	...	...	...	£187,927.
PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE...	...	...	...	...	...	£722.

Although Queensbury and Shelf were amalgamated in 1937, the two areas are different in character and, even today, no full community of interest exists. I think the principal reason why the two areas are not now firmly amalgamated is the difficulty in communication, for there is no direct bus service between Shelf village and Queensbury. Queensbury village, situated as it is on the high eminence overlooking Halifax, has unrivalled views for an industrial town. Because of its average altitude of 1,100 feet, it is a cold area but often escapes the foggy condition in the valleys. Shelf is less hilly and more residential in character. Although Queensbury is situated between Halifax and Bradford, the connection with Bradford is a strong one, and the proposals of the Boundary Commission that Queensbury should be absorbed by Bradford met with some support in the district. The affinities of Shelf with Bradford are very much less strong. Shelf has some community of interest with the neighbouring Borough of Brighouse and the latest proposals for the inclusion of Shelf with the Borough of Brighouse has been welcomed in Shelf.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births -

	M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	88	75	163
Illegitimate	3	4	7
Total	91	79	170

Live Birth Rate: 18.0 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Adjusted Birth Rate: 17.3 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births: 4.1

Still Births -

	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	1	2	3

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births: 17.3

Total Live and Still Births -

M.	F.	Totals
92	81	173

Deaths -

M.	F.	Totals
75	66	141

Crude Death Rate: 14.9 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Adjusted Death Rate: 16.6 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Infant Deaths -

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	1

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - total: 5.9

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate: 6.1

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate: -

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births: 5.9  
(First four weeks)

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births: 5.9  
(under 1 week)

Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births  
(Still births and Deaths under 1 week combined) 23.1

Maternal Deaths (including Abortion):

No.

Rate per 1,000  
live and still births.

Nil.

Nil.

TABLE 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF QUEENSBURY AND SHELF RESIDENTS in 1963.

<u>Causes of Death.</u>				1963. All Ages		
				<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1.	Tuberculosis - respiratory	...	...	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis - other	...	...	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	-	-	-
8.	Measles	...	...	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases			-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	1	1	2
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus			7	1	8
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	-	1	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	-	-	-
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms			5	2	7
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	-	1	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	-	1	1
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System			9	7	16
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	28	15	43
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	2	4	6
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	6	11	17
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	3	7	10
22.	Influenza	...	...	-	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	1	2	3
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	6	6	12
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system			-	-	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	-	-	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea			-	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	-	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	-	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	-	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases			4	2	6
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	1	-	1
34.	All other accidents	...	...	1	2	3
35.	Suicide	...	...	1	2	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	-	-	-
Totals				75	66	141



TABLE 2.  
BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1963 FOR THE  
WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY  
AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Aggregate of U.D.'s	Aggregate of R.D.'s	Adminis- trative County	England and Wales	Queensbury and Shelf
Crude Birth	17.9	18.8	18.2	18.2	18.0
Adjusted Birth	18.4	18.2	18.3	-	17.3
Crude Death	12.7	10.2	12.0	12.2	14.9
Adjusted Death	13.6	12.5	13.3	-	16.6
Tuberculosis- Respiratory	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.00
Other	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
All Forms	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00
Cancer	2.04	1.70	1.94	2.18	2.01
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	2.02	1.43	1.85	*	1.69
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	4.80	3.86	4.53	*	8.04
Respiratory Diseases	1.72	1.19	1.57	*	1.59
Maternal Morality	0.50	0.32	0.45	0.28	-
Infant Mortality	22.8	23.2	23.0	20.9	5.9
Neo-natal Mortality	15.2	14.5	15.0	14.2	5.9
Stillbirth	19.2	17.4	18.7	17.3	17.3

\* Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births. The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimate of the population of Queensbury and Shelf is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 9,450 compared with 9,370 for 1962. He considers, therefore, that the population has increased by 80, the same number as he estimated last year.

### Birth Rate.

The crude birth rate for the year is 18.0 per 1,000 of the population. This compares with the rate of 17.4 for 1962. To compare the birth rate with any degrees of accuracy with that of the country as a whole, it is necessary to adjust the crude birth rate by multiplying it by the area comparability factor. Every district varies as to the distribution of population among the sexes, and in age ranges. The area comparability factor is an attempt to standardise our sex and age range with that of the country as a whole. Our comparability factor is 0.96, which means that with our present sex and age range, the crude birth rate has to be adjusted downwards to bring it into line with the country as a whole, and our corrected birth rate is 17.3. This compares with an adjusted birth rate for the Administrative County of 18.3 and a birth rate for England and Wales of 18.2.

There were seven illegitimate births, all live, representing 4.1 per cent of the total live births and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year, there were three still births. This gives a rate of 17.3 per 1,000 (live and still) births. The County rate is 18.7 and the rate for England and Wales is 17.3, the same as ours.

### Death Rate.

The death rate for the Urban District is 14.9 per 1,000 of the population. This is 1.6 above the rate for 1962. The comparability factor for obtaining the adjusted death rate is 1.11 and using this factor we have an adjusted death rate of 16.6. This compares with an adjusted death rate of 13.3 for the Administrative County and of 12.2 for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death this year were, in order of frequency:-

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation - 76 (50).
2. Malignant Disease - 18 (26)
3. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System - 16 (13).

(Last year's figures are given in brackets).

### Infant Deaths.

There was one infant death in the Urban District of Queensbury and Shelf during 1963 and the infant death rate is 5.9 per thousand live births. The infant death rate of 5.9 compares with the rate for the Administrative County of 23.0 and for England and Wales of 20.9.

We must avoid the temptation to congratulate ourselves on such a low infant death rate. With small figures like these, where one infant death results in a rate of 5.9, it will be appreciated that we only have to have one or two more infant deaths, which are unavoidable with our present knowledge, for this death rate to be increased several times, and the only way this rate can have any value in a small area is by taking it over a number of years. A high infant death rate over a number of years would cause us to be very concerned. Fortunately, our infant death rate has remained consistently low.

The only infant who died this year died early - on the 1st January - having only been born four days before in hospital. It was a premature child and only weighed 4 lbs. at birth.

The table of infant deaths is not included this year as there is only this one case.



Premature Births.

There were five children born prematurely during the year who were  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., or under, in weight at birth.

TABLE 3.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTH WEIGHT OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

Domiciliary.

Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	No. of Infants.	No. of Infants who survived		
		24 hours.	1 - 7 days.	1 month.
5 8	1	1	1	1
5 0	2	2	2	2
Totals	3	3	3	3

Institutional.

Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	No. of Infants.	No. of Infants who survived		
		24 hours.	1 - 7 days.	1 month.
5 5	1	1	1	1
4 12	1	1	1	1
Totals	2	2	2	2

(The one child who died was born prematurely at the end of last year so does not appear in this table.)

There were no maternal deaths in Queensbury and Shelf during the year.



TABLE 4

BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION.STATISTICAL RETURN FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1963.

<u>PATIENTS:</u>	<u>JAN.</u>	<u>FEB.</u>	<u>MAR.</u>	<u>APRIL.</u>	<u>MAY.</u>	<u>JUNE.</u>	<u>JULY.</u>	<u>AUG.</u>	<u>SEPT.</u>	<u>OCT.</u>	<u>NOV.</u>	<u>DEC.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
(a) Out-Patients.	1,195	1,135	1,510	1,308	1,547	1,216	1,225	1,307	1,237	1,311	1,398.	1,293	15,682 (13,970)
(b) Admissions.	237	197	194	164	179	172	170	183	164	173	172	182	2,187 (2,158)
(c) Discharges	76	77	72	82	80	80	77	69	62	71	80	57	883 (762)
(d) Transfers	13	8	11	13	8	12	7	16	7	17	7	9	128 (190)
(e) Accident Patients	45	53	50	46	43	53	59	62	52	53	40	53	609 (649)
	<u>1,566</u>	<u>1,470</u>	<u>1,837</u>	<u>1,613</u>	<u>1,857</u>	<u>1,533</u>	<u>1,538</u>	<u>1,637</u>	<u>1,522</u>	<u>1,625</u>	<u>1,697</u>	<u>1,594</u>	<u>19,489 (17,729)</u>
Stretchers.	296	279	321	243	227	221	224	257	212	229	198	230	2,937 (3,231)
Sitting Cases.	1,270	1,191	1,516	1,370	1,630	1,312	1,314	1,380	1,310	1,396	1,499	1,364	16,552 (14,498)
Emergency Patients	100	85	100	78	90	83	87	83	89	70	75	96	1,036 (1,046)
Miles.	10,468	9,635	10,708	9,479	10,781	9,343	10,343	10,101	9,843	10,644	10,719	10,112	122,176. (119,671)

## General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

### Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory, Bradford continued to receive clinical material and milk samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis was carried out by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder, Public Analysts, Halifax.

### Divisional Ambulance Service.

The particulars of the cases transported during the year are appended in Table 4. The figures are given monthly, and the total for last year is appended in brackets after the total in each line. This table applies to the whole Division. It has not been possible to split the Divisional figures to give the figures for Queensbury and Shelf alone.

### Nursing in the Home.

The Home Nurse made 2,588 visits to 107 cases during the year.

Full collaboration has been maintained with the hospital service and with the General Medical Practitioners under whose direction the District Nurse works.

### Home Helps.

There were 68 cases in Queensbury and Shelf being provided with a Home Help at the beginning of 1963, and 56 new cases were attended during the year. At the end of the year, 82 cases were still being attended.

Of the 124 homes attended during the year, domestic help was provided for 84 old people as compared with 74 in 1962. Domestic help was also provided in 23 cases where the housewife was ill, and in 17 maternity cases.

During 1963, there were 21 women working as Home Helps in Queensbury and Shelf and altogether they worked 17799 hours. Of these hours, 16842 were spent helping old people.

### Chiropody Service.

The Chiropody Service commenced in 1960 and is greatly appreciated by the old people of the district. The Service is free for all pensioners. This means that women of sixty are able to have chiropody whereas men are not eligible until they are sixty-five. Women of sixty generally are very active and perhaps some of them who attend could manage to look after their feet themselves but many young women are used to having chiropody treatment and of course their feet have often been subject to unsuitable footwear for a considerable time.

We have been fortunate that we have been able to maintain the service as a direct service with a well-qualified chiropodist. The numbers attending have increased every year and we had 197 patients attending in 1963, as compared with 188 last year. The number of treatments given this year was 995.

In Queensbury and Shelf, 147 patients attended clinics, a further 50 having treatment in their own homes. Those attending the clinics made almost the maximum attendances despite the bad weather, which shows how much the treatment is appreciated. The old people have now got used to the appointment card and we did not have the same difficulty in persons forgetting their appointment and coming up on the wrong day.

The Chiropody Service now seems to be running smoothly as one of the accepted services of this department.



## Health Education.

The most important method of health education is that of person to person. Individual contact with individual people and the passing on of advice by someone whose judgment is respected is obviously the best method of health education. Posters, however, telling the facts and pointing the lessons must have some effect and group teaching combined with group discussions, we believe, are helpful.

The great difficulty about group health education is that the people most likely to benefit are those who least need educating. When health education hits at well established customs and prejudices, it seems to meet with little, if any, response, and many people have not the "ears to hear."

Our campaign at the end of 1962 to discourage the habit of cigarette smoking met with little success. We were particularly anxious to put this over to the younger people in whom the habit had not become well established but I am informed there has been no appreciable reduction in the number of cigarettes smoked. If the price of tobacco goes up in the Budget, there is a reduction in sales. Some of this reduction is probably due to the fact of people buying more cigarettes just before the Budget and some to a genuine desire to cut down the number smoked, a desire which is not sufficiently strongly based as to persist for very long. The most effective way to cut down would seem to be to cut out smoking altogether. After an uncomfortable period, the desire ceases or is so ~~minimised~~ as to lose its urgency.

minimised

The Queensbury Home Safety Committee continued to do good work under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of the Health Committee. In May, the Secretary, Mr. Shelley, the Public Health Inspector organised a tableau, which formed part of the procession during the Centenary Celebrations, and there was a Home Safety Stall in the Centenary Exhibition, under the theme of 'New Ways, New Dangers,' which indicated the dangers in the home from increasing mechanisation, and the possibility that "Do-It-Yourself" could become "Do-For-Yourself," particularly when electrical appliances were involved. In the tableau, an unguarded fire was shown and a child receiving a blood transfusion in hospital as a result of severe burns received. Old people's organisations were addressed on Home Safety, with particularly emphasis on falls, and a film was shown. Visits have been made to parent-teacher associations and various organisations in the town, and themes of health education have been discussed.

## Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended in Table 5.

We have no purpose-built clinics in either Queensbury or Shelf but the Queensbury Clinic was adapted by the County Council from the old billiard room at the Victoria Hall and serves as an example of co-operation between the County and the District Councils. This clinic is well used and presents excellent accommodation.

The Clinic at Shelf is held in the Church Hall, which is centrally situated in Shelf village. Unfortunately, the population of Shelf would not justify a purpose-built premises. There is no building suitable for adaptation.

Consultant clinics are held at Brighouse at the central School Clinic. This is a converted house which is reasonably satisfactory but plans are in hand for the building of a new purpose-built central clinic.

## HOSPITALS.

### Infectious Diseases.

Cases of infectious diseases were generally admitted to the Leeds Road Isolation Hospital, Bradford, and cases of Tuberculosis to the Northowram Hall Hospital.



## Maternity.

The hospital accommodation provided for maternity cases is excellent in this area. About one-quarter of our cases go to Bradford but the majority are delivered in the Halifax General Hospital. All maternity work in the Halifax area is now centralised at the Halifax General Hospital. This Hospital also provides us with a "Flying Squad" for the provision of blood transfusions and emergency treatment at home in cases of home confinement. We have received full information regarding mothers and babies when they are discharged from hospital. Patients from Bradford are discharged home earlier and our domiciliary midwife continues to visit them until the tenth day.

With the increased birth rate, in order to use maternity beds to the best advantage, there has been a tendency for other hospitals to adopt the early discharge system already operative in Bradford. The advantages of this system are that a full utilisation of the number of beds available is possible and that mothers who already have young children do not spend a long time away from home with the consequent difficulties that often arise. It is something of a blow to the young child when the mother, who is the centre of his being, leaves him, returning home with a little stranger to whom she devotes a great deal of time. This blow is, of course, softened if the mother is away a shorter period of time. At the end of 48 hours, it is usually possible for a Consultant Obstetrician to form a reasonable opinion about whether there are likely to be any difficulties, and the mother can usually be safely discharged. Against the 48-hour discharge system is that the mother often, when she is at home, takes up family responsibilities which she is able to forget if she stays a little longer in hospital. In fact, many mothers have told me that the only rest they have had has been the period when they have been away. Some of the mothers, despite exhortation launch themselves into domestic work which they are not yet fit for. We are glad that The Halifax General Hospital have been able, generally speaking, to keep the mothers until the tenth day.

## Old People.

There is still a great shortage of hospital accommodation for old people. Some old people have to be admitted to hospital in Bradford but the vast majority go to St. John's Hospital, Halifax. This Hospital is always full and always has a substantial waiting list. Many of the old people who require hospital admission require it urgently and it is sad indeed that old people living alone and requiring skilled nursing attention have to remain for long periods before being admitted. Other old people who have relatives who are willing to make substantial sacrifices to look after them have even less chance of early admission.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### Health Visitors.

Last year, reference was made to the important work carried out by the Health Visitors, in this town. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to stress to mothers of young families and to the old people about the work of these ladies, who, day in and day out, in good weather and in bad, go round the district visiting those who need most help. The young mother in her first pregnancy and later with her first baby, the tired, harassed mother, with a large family and insufficient means, whose responsibilities have grown before she has had time to grow up with them, the old person living alone, who gradually becomes less and less interested in providing for herself, the Tuberculous family, where the wage earner is often incapacitated for considerable periods, children in the schools - all these people know only too well where to go for help and where help is forthcoming.

All our Health Visitors are called "Nurses". This is an honourable title but can be misunderstood and it is not always appreciated that these Nurses involved have a training quite as good as a Sister in Hospital, a position indeed which many of them have held, and in addition have had some training in social work before they came to us and hold the Health Visitor's Certificate in addition to their Nursing and Midwifery Certificates. Their work is very varied and they must be prepared to deal with many problems of many different aspects in one single day, but, gradually, over the years, the Health Visiting Service has become established as the first call for anybody in difficulty in the area.

Year 1963

Two Graphs showing the correlation between

(a) Smoke and (b) Temperature (in temp)

WEEKLY AVERAGES.

(a).

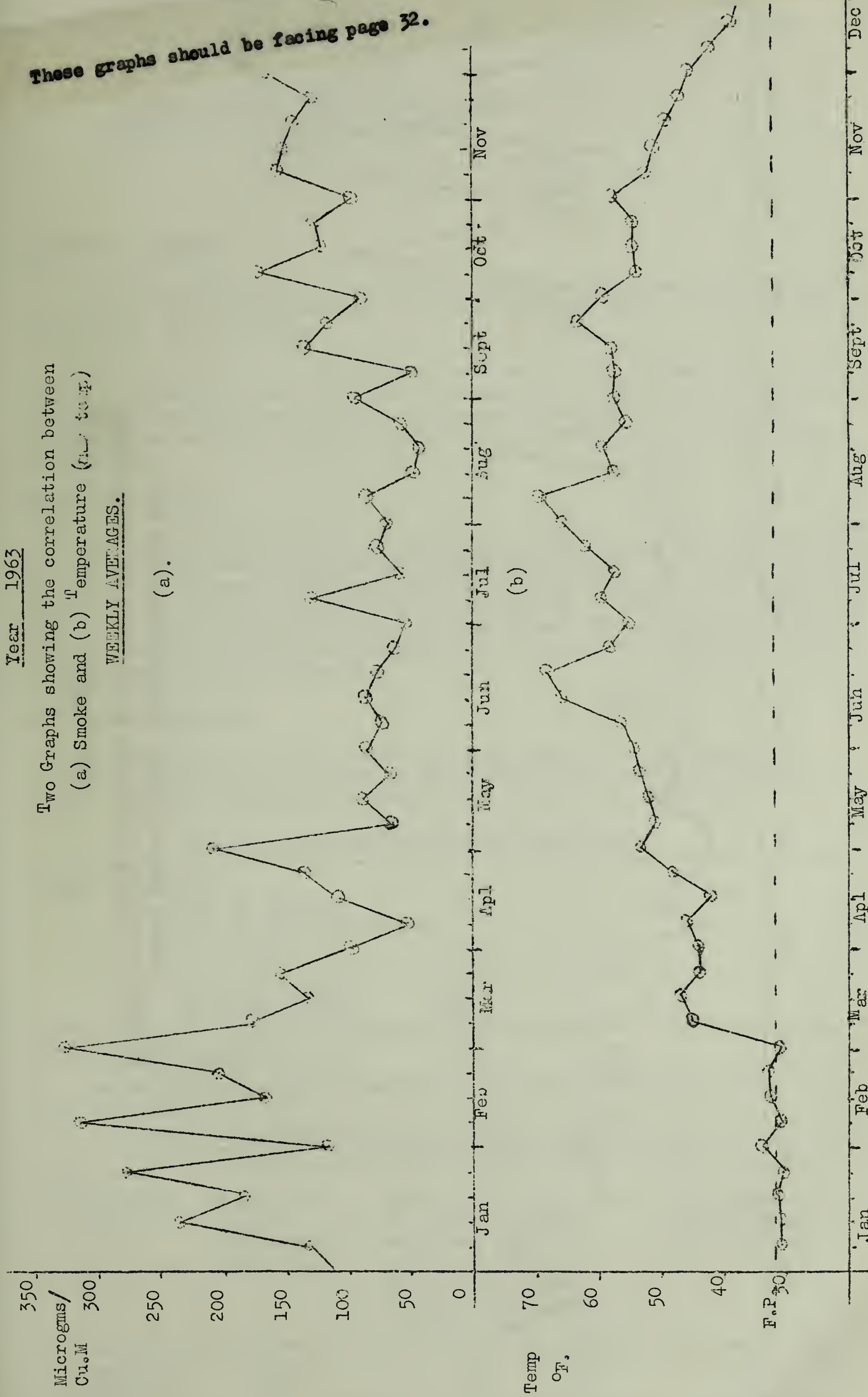
(b)

Microgms/  
Cu.M

Temp  
°F.

F.P.

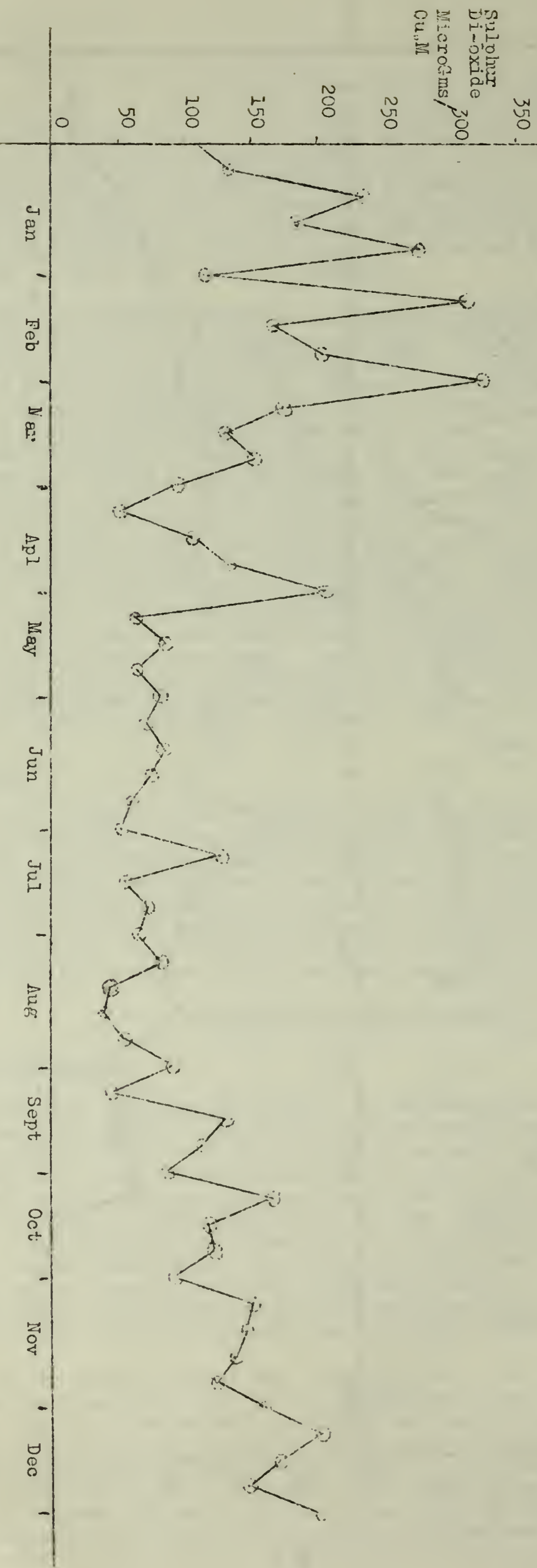
These graphs should be facing page 32.





Year 1963

Graph showing the variation in the Sulphur Dioxide content of the air in Queensbury - weekly average values.





The number of visits made by the two Health Visitors in the Queensbury and Shelf area is given below:-

	<u>No. of Visits.</u>
Expectant Mothers	11
Children under One year	165
Subsequent visit to children under one year	836
Children between One and Five Years	300
Other cases (old people, problem families, etc.)	1296
	<u>2608</u>

#### Ante-Natal Clinics.

Two ante-natal clinics were held at Queensbury and two at Shelf each month. One hundred and one patients attended during the year, altogether 547 attendances were made at the two Clinics.

There were 173 total births during the year, so that approximately three-fifths of expectant mothers attended our ante-natal clinics, and all the others received ante-natal care, either from their own Doctor or from the Hospital. Seventy-seven patients were delivered at home, the remaining 96 being delivered in hospital.

#### Relaxation Clinics.

Special relaxation clinics continued to be held for expectant mothers. These classes are particularly valuable in first deliveries and we often have difficulty in persuading mothers who have had children before to attend because of the difficulty in arranging for the care of the children. As most first babies are born in hospital, the numbers attending these classes are relatively few but we have had excellent reports from the hospital of the results. Eighteen women attended and made 70 attendances.

#### Domiciliary Midwifery.

Miss Jenkinson and Miss Laycock have been responsible for domiciliary midwifery, Miss Jenkinson working in the Queensbury area and Miss Laycock in Shelf. The work done by the Midwives is set out in Table 6 below:-

TABLE 6 - Work done by Midwives during 1963.

#### Labours conducted:

(a) As Midwives	77
(b) As Maternity Nurses	-
(c) Total	77

Ante-natal visits	463
Post-natal visits	1414

#### Infant Welfare Centres.

Table 7 below gives the attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Centres in 1963:-

TABLE 7 - Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres in 1963.

Infant Welfare Centres.	Number of children who attended during year	Number of Children who first attended during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were under one year of age.	Total number of attendances made during the year
Queensbury	244	92	1821
Shelf	114	51	1055

TABLE 5.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

NAME	LOCATION	WHEN OPEN.
Child Welfare Clinic	Victoria Hall, Queensbury.	Every Tuesday 2.p.m. to 4.p.m.
Child Welfare Clinic	Witchfield Chapel, Shelf.	Every Monday 2.p.m. to 4.p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinics	Victoria Hall, Queensbury.	Fridays fortnightly 2.p.m. to 4.p.m.
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	Witchfield Chapel, Shelf.	Mondays 1.30.p.m. to 2.p.m.
" "	Queensbury Clinic	Tuesday & Friday 11.0.a.m.
" "	Shelf Clinic	Monday 10.0.a.m.
Diphtheria Immunization ) Poliomyelitis Vaccination )	Carried out at Child Welfare Clinics.	
Dental Clinics	Bonegate House, Brighouse.	By appointment
Chest Clinic	Royal Infirmary, Halifax	Out Patient Department Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 9.15.a.m. to 12 noon.
Venerreal Diseases Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary	Mon. 10-7.p.m.; Tues. 10-8.p.m. Wed. 10-1p.m. Thurs. 2-6.45.p.m. Fri. 10-7p.m. Sat. 9-12 noon
Consultant Clinics, Ear, Nose, and Throat, Ophthalmic & Orthopaedic)	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	By appointment.
Orthoptic Clinic	Brighouse.	
	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road, Brighouse.	By appointment bi-weekly
Psychiatric Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road, Brighouse.	Tuesday 2.p.m. (By appointment)
Chiropody Clinic	Victoria Hall, Queensbury. Witchfield Chapel, Shelf	Every Thursday 9.30.a.m. to 12 noon Mondays, fortnightly, 9.30.a.m. to 12 noon.



## MENTAL HEALTH

This is a Divisional report as it is not thought desirable or practical to separate this Service into Districts.

We still meet staffing difficulties in the Mental Health Service. These difficulties were not applicable to this Division. Our neighbouring Division only had one Mental Welfare Officer, and during the whole of the year it was necessary to share one of our Mental Welfare Officers with this Division. The difficulties have not been so apparent this year for our Mental Welfare Officers have gradually been able to do more useful work since they got to know the area and, indeed, the Health Visitors and other staff of the Department, and so were better able to work with their colleagues. Six sessions of the Mental Welfare Officers' time was spent in clinics or in the Unit at Halifax General Hospital, and with our staff being new, a considerable amount of time has also been spent by them on courses.

Meanwhile, mental illness is time-consuming, and with more and more time being spent on mental illness, less time has been available for the subnormals. Fortunately, these were well known to us and parents and relations have become used, over the years, to consulting us in case of any difficulty.

### Outpatient Clinics.

The local Outpatient Psychiatric Clinic at Brighouse continued to function during the year. Eighty-one new patients were referred and attendances during the year totalled 425. Once again, we had a change in Psychiatrists, Dr. Hughes being succeeded by Dr. Herridge. There is undoubtedly a tendency for this, the only non-hospital clinic, to be regarded as a place for the Psychiatrist last appointed at Storthes Hall Hospital. Obviously, from the Psychiatrist's point of view, it is helpful if there are beds attached to an out-patient clinic but the Doctors assure me that their patients appreciate being told to come to Brighouse, away from the hospital atmosphere, and it is easier for people who are working to attend. The Brighouse Clinic has, however, tended to become more and more confined to receiving patients from the Borough area as patients living outside the Borough often find it easier, with present bus services, to attend hospitals in the County Boroughs. From this division, our patients attend at the following clinics:-

Monday afternoon	Brighouse Clinic	Dr. Herridge.
	Halifax General Hospital	Dr. Ropschitz.
Tuesday Afternoon	Halifax General Hospital	Dr. Herridge.
Thursday Afternoon	Halifax General Hospital	Dr. Ropschitz.
Friday Afternoon	Halifax General Hospital	Dr. Herridge.

All these clinics are attended by our Mental Welfare Officers. In addition they attend at the Psychiatric Unit following the clinic sessions, and also on Wednesday afternoon. This allows them to carry out the necessary social work in relation to patients in this Division who are admitted to this Unit at the General Hospital.

Altogether, liaison with Halifax is excellent.

Unfortunately, some of our patients attend Bradford St.Luke's Hospital on Tuesdays and Thursdays. This particularly applies to Queensbury. It has been impossible to provide Mental Welfare Officers at these clinics, where West Riding patients are few, but the liaison with Bradford has been very good and Mental Welfare Officers at Bradford have kept us informed.

The clinics at Bradford are staffed by Dr. Milnes and Dr. Mackie and by Dr. Todd.

### Mental Health Preventive Service.

The total number of patients referred to the Service in this Division from all sources during the year was 251, the sources of these referrals being -



From general practitioners	76
From Hospitals (following treatment)	22
From local education authorities	6
From police and courts	19
From other sources (relatives, other agencies)	54
From out-patient clinics	<u>74</u>
	<u>251</u>

Of the total patients referred to above, 127 patients entered hospital under the following sections of the Mental Health Act, 1959:-

Admitted informally (Section 5)	87
Admitted for observation (Section 25)	8
Admitted for treatment (section 26)	4
Admitted for emergency period of observation	<u>28</u>
	<u>127</u>

In addition to the 127 patients admitted to hospital, several other patients have been admitted informally without our knowledge, as it is not the hospitals' normal practice to inform us when patients are so admitted. Sometimes we learn of them when after-care is necessary, but if no after-care is necessary, there is perhaps little point in informing us and the hospital, by so doing, might destroy some of the confidence the patient has in the confidential nature of their illness.

This makes a subsequent visit to the patient by the Mental Welfare Officer rather more difficult for the early history is not always forthcoming and from our point of view it might well be more helpful if we could know of any history of mental illness for which hospital treatment has been necessary.

#### Divisional Training Centre.

We had some difficulties at the Junior Training Centre at the beginning of the year, due to the extremely cold weather, and during the Christmas holidays, despite every precaution being taken, there were seventeen bursts on exposed walls. For this reason, the Committee made suggestions about alterations to the heating system and undoubtedly a big improvement has been made. This was necessary for the work on the building of the new comprehensive Training Centre has not yet started.

In the Junior Training Centre we have taken all the adult girls who are not able to be placed in employment, and the four senior boys who require an adult centre are attending at Bradford Training Centre. Two children who would need a special care unit were admitted to the Day Nursery, and this arrangement worked very well. One of these children, a child with a very severe spastic defect, died during the year.

At the beginning of the year, there were thirty-five on the register at our Training Centre. During the year, there was one admission and one discharge, so that at the end of the year, the number on the register was still thirty-five. Thirty of the thirty-five children belong to this Division and five children, two boys and three girls, were children from our neighbouring Division 19.

One child in the Training Centre was excluded from school as being too difficult and is awaiting admission to a special school as an ineducable person. Three others have been admitted pending certification.

Although our attendance suffered in January as the bus was unable to reach some of the outside areas, this only happened on very few days. Three of the children from the Centre went on holiday to Whitby through the County Council's Scheme, and all the children had a day trip to St. Annes during the year. Other social activities included a visit to see the animals on the occasion of a visit of a circus to the town, and the usual Christmas Party.

We had no special difficulties at the Training Centre during the year, very largely due to the good relationship between children and staff. This was helped by the fact that this year we had less admissions and less discharges and the children had all become used to the Centre and to their teachers. One difficulty that is arising is due to the fact that we have nine adult females who have to occupy the same room as the older children.



### Mental Deficiency.

Regular visits were made by the Mental Welfare Officers to all defectives in the area who are under our care. The number of defectives under our care at the 31st December, 1963, was as follows:-

Males under 16 years of age	11
Females under 16 years of age	8
Males over 16 years of age	38
Females over 16 years of age	29

The following are the particulars of the sixty-seven adults under our care at the end of the year:-

Thirty-nine defectives (twenty-seven males and twelve females) were in regular gainful employment, nine males being employed in the textile trade, fifteen as labourers, two as farm labourers, and one working for his father. Of the females, nine were employed in the textile industry, one on shop work, one on laundry and domestic work, and one for Remploy. Four female defectives were occupied at home in household tasks and handwork, and two male defectives assisted in the home. One female defective is suffering from crippling defects which prevent her employment, and another seven defectives (four males and three females) did not follow any occupation. Five males over sixteen attended an industrial centre, and nine females over sixteen attended our training centre.

Of the nineteen children, sixteen (ten males and six females) attended the Training Centre. Two female children are being cared for at home, and one male, aged fifteen, is also being cared for at home.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

### Water Supply.

Bradford Corporation are now responsible for the supply of water to this Urban District. I am indebted to Mr. S. Asquith, the Waterworks Engineer for the City of Bradford, for the following information.

There are 3,613 houses on public supply, 31 not being on public supply, there being no extensions to the supply area during 1963.

"The main source of supply to the Queensbury and Shelf area is from Thornton Moor Reservoir. During the past year, 125 bacteriological samples were taken of this distributed water and 96.8% of these were found to be free from coliforms. A recent chemical analysis shows this water to be of good organic purity.

"As far as I am aware, there have been no complaints of lack of supply generally, following the carrying out of remedial works.

"According to my records, no supplies have been restricted or closed.

"Two supplies, (1) Allotments opposite 28 Priestley Hill and (2) Fleet Lane Piggeries have, however, been disconnected since they are no longer required.

"Fifty new houses in Queensbury and 20 new houses in Shelf have been provided with a public supply during 1963.

"The total length of mains has been extended by 720 yards:  
1,546 yards of 3" mains have been replaced by 4" mains:  
370 yards of 4" mains have been replaced by 6" mains:  
50 yards of 6" mains have been re-laid.  
663 yards of 3" mains have been scraped but not lined.  
2,865 yards of 6" mains have been scraped and lined with concrete.

"You will observe that a considerable amount of work has been carried out during the year in order to remedy difficulties in supply resulting from badly internally corroded mains."

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

### Sewerage

I am indebted to Mr. J. F. Hall, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, for the following information regarding sewerage and sewage disposal, and for the notes on post war building of Council Houses.

The sewerage system within the Urban District has functioned satisfactorily, there having been no serious blockages.

### Shibden Sewage Disposal Works

During the year doubts were expressed concerning the ability of the works to produce a satisfactory effluent at all times in view of the increasing load with which it has to deal. Instructions were given to a firm of consulting engineers to prepare a report on the works and to recommend any necessary action.

## COUNCIL HOUSING

### Current Development

During the year the 46 Old People's Bungalows at the New Park Road Site were completed. Of the 30 similar dwellings under construction at the beginning of the year on the Cockhill Estate 24 were completed.



Post-War Dwellings erected or under construction at 31st December, 1963.

<u>Queensbury</u>	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>	<u>Bungalows</u>
Moorclose site	23	-	-
Hungerhill	50	68	-
Albert Crescent	-	-	16
Russell Avenue	1	-	-
New Park Road			76
<u>Shelf</u>			
Burned Road Estate	34	-	-
Westcroft Avenue	8	-	-
Cockhill	36	24	50
Total	152	92	142

Existing Estates (Contributed by G.A.Muse)

This Council now owns 503 properties made up of 180 old peoples bungalows 224 houses, 92 flats and 7 cottages. The estate roads and sewers have also been completed for another 94 three bedroomed and two bedroomed houses on Hillcrest estate. The estates are scattered throughout the urban area with the largest concentrations on the Hillcrest Estate, Queensbury and the Belle Vue Estate, Shelf. There are still waiting lists for accommodation at both Queensbury and Shelf, but the demand is much greater in the Queensbury area.

I set out below a table showing the number of properties on the various estates and the rentals charged:-

Situation	No. of Houses	Net weekly Rent	Gross rental (50 weeks collection)
-----------	---------------	-----------------	------------------------------------

OLD PEOPLE'S BUNGALOWS

		S. D.	S. D.
Albion Street	8	8. 2.	14. 1.
The Grove	10	8. 2.	14. 1.
Burnside	20	8. 2.	14. 1.
Belle Vue Crescent	20	14. 7.	21. 5.
Albert Crescent	16	14. 7.	21. 8.
Belle Vue Rise	30	19. 10.	27. 4.
Ashbourne Crescent	30	14. 7.	21. 8.
Ashbourne Crescent	46	19. 10.	27. 4.

HOUSES

Russell Hall Lane	6	20. 2.	30. 6.
(Non parlour type)		to 20. 8.	31. 3. to
Russell Avenue (Parlour)	6	22. 0.	33. 9.
do do (Non Parlour)	6	18. 8.	28. 4.
Russell Road (Parlour)	12	20. 2.	30. 6.
		to 22. 6.	to 34. 3.
do do (Non Parlour)	2	18. 8.	28. 4.
Westfield Terrace (Parlour)	2	22. 6.	34. 3.
do (Non Parlour)	12	20. 8.	31. 1.
Moorclose Lane Parlour	3	23. 0.	35. 2.
do do	1	23. 11.	36. 7.
Moorclose Avenue (Parlour)	5	23. 11.	36. 7.
do do do	14	23. 0.	35. 2.
Burnley Hill Terrace do	4	22. 6.	34. 3.
do (Non Parlour)	20	20. 2.	30. 6.
Belle Vue Road (2 Bedrooms)	12	22. 8.	33. 4.
do (3 Bedrooms)	6	25. 6.	37. 9.
do do	18	24. 10.	36. 5.
Westcroft Avenue			
(Dining recess)	8	25. 9.	39. 9.
Burned Road (Parlour)	4	25. 9.	39. 4.
do (Dining recess)	2	25. 9.	39. 4.

Burnside Ave. (Parlour)	10	25. 9.	39. 4.
do. (Dining recess)	18	25. 9.	39. 4.
Hillcrest Road (do)	32	25. 9.	39. 4.
do do (2 Bedrooms)	12	22. 8.	33. 1.
do do (3 Bedrooms)	6	25. 6.	37. 9.
Russell Avenue (Russell House)	1	40. 4.	63. 5.
78 West End	1	16. 0.	23. 6.
80 West End	1	15. 6.	22. 4.
50 Priestley Hill	1	16. 6.	23. 5.

FLATS

Hillcrest Road	40	20. 1.	30. 3.
Hillcrest Avenue	28	20. 1.	30. 3.
Belle Vue Road	16	20. 1.	30. 3.
Belle Vue Crescent	8	20. 1.	30. 3.



## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### General.

Table 10 shows the monthly incidence of notifications received in respect of infectious diseases.

The infectious disease most prevalent during 1963 was Measles. Altogether 99 cases were notified.

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in Queensbury and Shelf since 1948. I consider that it is fair to assume that the fall in the incidence of this disease, which is general throughout the country, is due to Diphtheria Immunisation.

As last year, I give the figures of children immunised in two groups, the first group being children who have received either an initial or a booster dose in the last five years, and the second group those who were immunised at a date preceding this.

Number of children at December 31st, 1963, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since January 1st 1949):-

Age at 31.12.63. i.e. Born in Year	Under 1. 1963	1 - 4. 1962-59.	5 - 9. 1958-54.	10 - 14. 1953-49.	Under 15. Total
A. 1959 - 1963.	49	497	262	98	906
B. 1949 - 1958.	-	-	106	313	419

During 1963, one hundred and twenty-three children completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus by Triple Vaccine. Fifteen were given a reinforcing dose against Diphtheria. Of the children immunised against Diphtheria, one hundred and fourteen were under one year of age.

The prophylactics used three doses of 1 c.c. Triple Vaccine (Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid and Pertussis Vaccine) for children under five years. Parents of these children were also given the choice of having their children immunised separately for Diphtheria and Whooping Cough or having a combined Diphtheria/Tetanus or Whooping Cough/Tetanus injection.

### Vaccination against Smallpox.

Nineteen vaccinations and four re-vaccinations were carried out during the year. This compares with last year's figures of 1,581 primary and 1,320 re-vaccinations.

The phenomenally high figures last year were, of course, due to the Bradford Smallpox outbreak. It is our policy to carry out vaccination on young children when they attain the age of eighteen months, but during the outbreak, it was only reasonable to vaccinate babies of anxious mothers, so that the small figure of primary vaccinations is not surprising.

### B.C.G. Vaccination.

B.C.G. Vaccination was offered to 621 thirteen-year-old children. Parents of only 388, or 62%, consented to this valuable measure, as compared with the County average for 1962 of 67%. Of these, 374 were tested. Forty-one of them, or 11% were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and 330 with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Mantoux testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out.

Forty-eight child contacts received skin tests. Nine of these were positive. Seventy-three children received B.C.G. vaccinations including thirty-four babies not previously given a skin test.

The figures under this section are all Divisional ones as it is not thought desirable to pinpoint localities.

#### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

During the year, six children in the Division received two injections, making a total of children vaccinated with two injections of 11,954 since the commencement of the scheme.

In addition, 4 adults were vaccinated against Poliomyelitis.

Third injections for Poliomyelitis vaccination continued at the end of a seven-month interval, and 14,707 persons had received three injections by the end of the year.

In addition, 85 children in the most vulnerable age group 5 - 12 years were given booster doses by injection.

The oral vaccine confers a broader immunity than the Salk vaccine and is now available for all.

Altogether, 1809 children and 371 adults had completed immunisation by oral vaccine at the end of the year, and 3,260 persons had received oral vaccine as a reinforcing measure after two or three doses of Salk vaccine.

Oral vaccine is now well-established and it is rare indeed that we are now asked for protection by an injection of Salk vaccine.

The figures given under this section are all Divisional ones.

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

As with 1962, 1963 was a year in which very little infectious disease was notified. If we take out the Measles, there were only twenty-one other cases notified, four being Tuberculosis and four, Pneumonia. There was only one case of Scarlet Fever notified but there were twelve cases of Whooping Cough. Four of the children had been immunised, and it is noteworthy that their attacks were mild in character.

#### Tuberculosis.

No action was found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

There were three notifications of Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year, two males, one a pensioner who was found as a result of Mass Radiography, the second being a man of forty-one, and one female of thirty-five years of age. Two of the cases were early and all the contacts were followed up and had negative X-rays.

One man was transferred into the district and two men and two women were transferred out. Two cases recovered from the disease and were removed from the register, and a man died. No deaths from the disease occurred so that there was a fall in the number on the register of three.

One case of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis was notified, a case of Salpingitis.

We have a system of special contact cards, and all contacts of new cases are investigated, including a follow-up X-ray examination at the Royal Halifax Infirmary. The older contacts are followed up regularly, and as many as possible are X-rayed whenever the Mass Radiography Unit visits the Divisional



Area. The number of known contacts at present under observation in the Queensbury and Shelf Urban District is eighty-nine in respect of forty-one respiratory cases on the register.

The Divisional Care Committee has now completed ten years. The calls on this Committee are now much less as Tuberculosis does not entail as long a period of disablement. It is true that there is still a large number of people suffering from Chronic Bronchitis and Heart Disease who could well be helped and indeed are helped in very special cases. The field is so large, however, that with the resources of the Committee it is impossible to help all the sufferers from these diseases, and the Committee have largely concentrated their work on cases of Tuberculosis.

In the past year, nine patients suffering from Tuberculosis were helped with coal, food parcels and clothing etc. Thirty-five Christmas parcels were distributed and delivered to patients by members of the Committee.

The annual day trip was held again, this year to Scarborough. Patients and families, thirty-two in all, were taken and all meals supplied for this day. It is now usual for every family to have a holiday every year, but when illness strikes at the bread-winner, and one has to live on sick pay and National Assistance, holidays are out of the question. For this reason, we consider this day trip to be of the utmost importance.

#### MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited the district in July, and sessions were held at the Victoria Hall, Queensbury I give below the result supplied to me by the Unit. It is not possible, however, to draw any conclusions at all from such evidence since the persons examined constitute only a small proportion of the population and are not necessarily representative of the population taken as a whole. The information given is in respect of people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

	Male	Female	Total
1. Examinations carried out			
(a) Miniature X-rays taken	300	207	507
(b) Number recalled for large film	5	4	9
2. Analysis of Provisional Findings			
(a) Cases of Active Tuberculosis	0	0	0
(b) Cases of Inactive Tuberculosis	1	-	1
(c) Other Abnormalities	4	4	8
3. Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis (See 2 (c) above)			
1. Bacterial or Virus Pulmonary Infections	2	-	2
2. Bronchiectasis	0	1	1
3. Emphysema	1	0	1
4. Benign Neoplasms of Lungs and Mediastinum	1	0	1
5. Cardiovascular lesions: congenital	0	2	2
6. Cardiovascular lesions: acquired	0	1	1

#### Cancer.

There were eighteen deaths during 1963, thirteen males and five females, from some form of malignant disease.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1963.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Measles	35	50	1	7	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	99
Pneumonia	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	4	3	12
Total	37	51	2	8	1	1	1	9	2	3	7	4	120



## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for 1963, being the seventeenth report since I began working here. It has been a fairly eventful year in spite of the severe winter, with no happenings as dramatic as the smallpox scare, and the February gales of 1962. There was an outbreak of Sonne Dysentary in Shelf later in March, which fortunately happened soon after the arrival of the Assistant Public Health Inspector, thus relieving me of much of the pressure which the extra work would have produced. The No.2 Smoke Control Area was also confirmed towards the end of March and much office work was entailed in sending out all the notices involved before the end of the month.

The 5th July, 1963 came, and with it went the last excuses for industrial chimneys to emit dark smoke. Two of our larger firms were not fitted with up to date furnace equipment by then, but had it ordered, and within a few weeks both firms were operating the new equipment. All our main industrial plants are now fitted with furnaces which comply with the Clean Air Act 1956.

The Council participated in the West Riding Clean Air Campaign, and a site was provided for the travelling circus of exhibition vans at Shelf Cross Roads, for two days at the beginning of October.

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 came to us on 22nd July, 1963 and came into force on October 1st, 1963. How councils who do not meet in August managed to implement the Regulations I do not know. With such short notice the Regulations caused quite a stir, and it was 20th November, 1963 before our Authorized Meat Inspector took up his duties with us, and full inspection began.

In September the Health Committee approved the preparation of the No.3 Smoke Control Area, which was submitted to the Ministry, for confirmation on 13th December, 1963. As we all know the Ministry published their circular on Fuel Policy on 17th December, 1963, and because of that the No.3 Area was eventually withdrawn, as the Council felt that it would be wrong to proceed with a Smoke Control Area on the old footing, after the new information had been published.

During the year 48 unfit houses were represented to the Council either in Clearance areas, or as Individual unfit houses, and although an appeal to the County Court was lodged in respect of the three of the Demolition Orders made, the appeal was withdrawn at the last minute.

A Development Committee was formed by the Council towards the end of the year, but had not met before the close of the year, so no comment on its deliberations is possible.

The Assistant Public Health Inspector left us on 16th November. He went to Newton Abbot, and up to the end of the year no successor had been appointed. Apart from an increase in housing work which his presence enabled us to initiate, we were also able for the first time in years to systematically sample our milk producers, and to a lesser extent the swimming baths and ice cream retailers.

Before concluding this brief introduction to the report, which contains more detailed information on the matters referred to above, and also other routine matters, I felt I would like to quote from an article by President Lynden B. Johnson, written in 1958, when he was still a Senator from Texas. He said.....

"I don't believe we are paying enough attention to the rise of our cities. I don't believe we are, as a nation, making allowances for the implications of municipal government and the roll it will play in our national life from now to eternity".

"City Government is Big Government and, from all the facts now at hand, it is on the way to becoming much bigger than it is....."

"The City has responsibilities for the individual health, comfort and peace of mind which no other government has in like degree.

"No government we have yet created in this land matters quite so much to the individual, in a personal and immediate way, as local municipal government."

"We need, I say, to concern ourselves with the quality as well as the quantity of the services performed by the cities...."

May I thank all colleagues at the Council Offices for their help and assistance at all times, and especially your Medical Officer of Health, Dr. F. Appleton, who both leads the way and guides us lest we fall.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee I proffer my gratitude for the kindness and support given to me throughout the year.

I remain, Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. Shelley.

Chief Public Health Inspector.



## INSPECTIONS.

The number of inspections and visits (4679) show an increase on the figure for 1962 (4108). It was anticipated that the figures would increase in 1963 as a result of the many visits involved in getting the Smoke Control Area works inspected, and the appliances working satisfactorily; and because of the addition to the staff of an extra Public Health Inspector.

The details of the visits are given below:-

### Inspections and Visits Summary - 1963.

#### DWELLINGS.

	<u>Number made</u>
1. Rehousing applications	8
2. For overcrowding	3
3. Unfit and incapable of repair	49
4. Unfit but capable of repair	62
5. Cellar dwellings and part of buildings	-
6. Found fit in all respects	-
7. Houses let in lodgings	
8. For Improvement Grants	71
9. Reinspections	147

#### Houses for matters under the Public Health Acts.

10. For drainage	263
11. For water supply	4
12. For refuse accommodation	12
13. For closet accommodation	59
14. For verminous conditions	-
15. For filthy conditions	6
16. For infectious diseases & F.P. enquiries	242
17. For miscellaneous defects and complaints	10
18. Moveable dwellings	15
19. Sites for moveable dwellings	2
20. Reinspections	63

#### Houses for matters under Rent Acts.

21. For certificates of disrepair	-
22. Other Rent Act matters	2
23. Reinspections	1

#### Houses for matters under the Factories Act.

24. Outworkers premises	6
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#### Houses for matters under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act.

25. For Rodent infestations	294
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#### Houses for matters under Clean Air Act 1956.

26. Houses surveyed for Smoke Control Area	261
27. Houses for inspection of completed conversions	472
28. Houses visited for miscellaneous reasons	19
28.A. Number of revisits	107

#### TRADE AND BUSINESS PREMISES.

##### For matters under Factories Act.

29. Factories with mechanical power	15
30. Factories with our mechanical power	12
31. Other premises, building sites etc.	-
32. Means of escape in case of fire	-

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2005

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TRADE AND BUSINESS PREMISES (Cont'd)

B/f

Number made  
2005For matters under the Public Health Act.

33.	Workplaces	22
34.	Schools	16
35.	Offices	-
36.	Places of entertainment	7
37.	Offensive trades	-
38.	Licensed premises	2
38.A.	Swimming baths	6

For matters under Shops Act.

39.	Shops	-
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For matters under Rag Flock Act 1956.

40.	Licensed manufacturers premises	2
41.	Licensed storage premises	-
42.	Registered premises	1
43.	Other visits of enquiry	3

For matters under Clean Air Act 1956.

44.	Smoke observations	41
45.	Survey of existing furnaces and equipment	14
46.	Plans/sites for new furnaces examined	4
47.	Furnaces newly provided	5
48.	Other miscellaneous visits	1

For matters under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.

49.	Local Authority premises inspected for rodents	18
50.	Business premises	24
51.	Agricultural premises	12

For matters under Food & Drugs Act 1955.

52.	Licensed premises	5
53.	Ice Cream premises	8
54.	Prepared meat, sausages etc, premises	7
55.	Fried fish shops	-
56.	Bakehouses	3
57.	Butchers	10
58.	Provision merchants	3
59.	Canteens, cafes and kitchens	2
60.	Schools	-
61.	Dairies (Milk & Dairies Regs)	2
62.	Slaughterhouses - as such	6
63.	Slaughterhouses for meat inspection	381
64.	To sample or examine other foods for fitness	9
65.	Distributors premises or vehicle	35
66.	Other food premises	24
67.	Visits for enquiry	59

West Riding (General Powers) Act 1951.

68.	Hairdressers	7
69.	Hawkers of food and their premises	1
70.	Clearance of demolition sites	-

MISCELLANEOUSPublic Health Matters

71.	Visits re refuse collection service	79
72.	Visits re refuse disposal, tip etc.	70
73.	Visits re salvage	13
74.	Pigstyes	4
75.	Poultry and other animals	1
76.	Watercourses, ditches and culverts	11
77.	Public buildings - escape from fire	-
78.	Rag and bone dealers	-
79.	Sanitary conveniences at licensed premises	4
80.	Noise nuisance	9
80.A.	Storm damage	-

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2936

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MISCELLANEOUS

B/f

Number made  
2936Clean Air Act matters.

81.	Deposit Gauges	12
82.	Daily Smoke and SO2 readings	321

Petroleum Act matters.

83.	Petroleum stores inspected	4
84.	Other licensing visits	7

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1951.

85.	Sewer treatments carried out	2
86.	Number of baits laid in manholes	200

GENERAL.

87.	Home safety	21
88.	Miscellaneous insect infestations	6
89.	Visits to laboratory with specimens	75
90.	Committees and Sub-Committees	44
91.	Site or office interviews	1019
92.	Visits outside district on Council business Conference etc.	32

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 4679
 

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SUMMARY OF REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT.DWELLINGS

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings	16
Chimney stacks, flues, pots etc.	12
Eaves gutters	13
Fall pipes	14
Walls, brickwork, pointing	11
Damp proof courses provided	-
Dampness otherwise remedied	9
Wallplaster repaired	10
Ceilings repaired	15
Floors repaired	3
Window frames, cords etc.	6
Ventilation provided	15
Doors, door frames	12
Ovens, fire ranges, grates etc.	-
Wash boilers, set pots etc.	-
Sinks replaced	2
Waste pipes	3
Water supply provided	-
Food stores provided	47
Circulating hot water systems provided	48
Paving yards and passages	-
Repairs to water closets	15
Defective flushing cisterns, burst pipes etc.	32
New water closets provided for existing houses	61
Fixed bath provided for existing houses	51
New pail closets provided	-
Waste water closets abolished	5
Pail closets abolished	4
Privy closets abolished	-
Dustbins provided	92
Ashpits repaired	-
Ashpits abolished	-
Other miscellaneous repairs to houses	7
Verminous houses disinfected	3
Dirty houses cleansed	1
Closets cleansed or lime washed	5
Improvements to caravan sites	1
Overcrowding abolished	15

<u>FOOD PREMISES</u>	<u>Number made</u>
Walls, ceilings, floors etc repaired	-
Walls, ceilings, floors etc cleansed	6
Ventilation provided or improved	1
Equipment, apparatus, clothes cleansed	4
Washing facilities provided	2
Other improvements	4
Closet accommodation provided	-
<u>FACTORIES</u>	
Rooms cleansed	1
Rooms ventilated	1
Reasonable temperature	-
Overcrowding abated	-
Floors drained	-
Insufficient conveniences remedied	-
Defective conveniences remedied	4
Conveniences made separate for sexes	-
other offences remedied	-
Absence of abstract of Act noted	-
<u>WORKPLACES</u>	
Rooms ventilated	-
Rooms cleansed	1
Overcrowding abated	-
Sufficient conveniences provided	-
Other defects remedied	1
<u>SHOPS</u>	
Reasonable temperature secured	-
Ventilated	-
Lighting provided	-
Washing facilities provided	-
Meals facilities	-
Other defects remedied	-
<u>CLEAN AIR.</u>	
New furnaces provided	5
Furnaces altered or repaired	1
Chimneys extended or improved	1
Firms adopting smokeless fuel	2
Indicating or recording instruments provided	2
<u>DRAINAGE</u>	
Drains repaired	17
New drains laid	70
Obstructed drains cleared	86
Obstructed gullies cleared	61
Obstructed water closets cleared	36
Public sewers cleared or maintained	4
Water tests	1
Radio tests	2
Colour tests	103
Investigation under section 48	75
Gullies renewed or provided	5
Soil pipes and ventilating pipes	2
Inspection chambers	-
Cesspools & septic tanks repaired or provided	1
Cesspools and septic tanks emptied	3
Cesspools abolished	1
Intercepting traps removed	2
Old houses newly connected to sewer	5



GENERAL.Number made

Houses disinfected	2
Rodents caught, killed or poisoned	not known
Premises cleared of rodents	101
Premises rendered rodent proof	1
Watercourses, culverts etc. cleaned	1
Poultry house improvements	3
Pig sty improvements	2
Offensive accumulations removed	39
Manure stead built or repaired	-
Other nuisances abated	-
Obstructive buildings removed	-

CARAVAN SITES and CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960.

During 1962 the planning status of the two sites in the area was determined, and planning permission was refused for the small site in Shelf. The larger holiday site at Queensbury was given residential status in respect of 8 vans, the remainder of the site remaining on a holiday site footing. As I stated last year this decision resulted in a "fait accompli" in that the 8 vans on the site to which residential status had been given were on a site to which no residential site conditions had been applied. These were formulated by the Council, and supplied to the site owner with a request that they be complied with by 31st December 1962, i.e. at approximately three months notice. The site owner died in November 1962 and the site conditions were unchanged at the start of 1963. The hard winter prevented any building operations on the site until the end of March, when a report was made to the Council saying that nothing had been done on the site to make the part occupied by the residential vans comply with the residential conditions. In view of the circumstances a further three months grace was given. At the end of June there was still no sign of any attempt to comply with the conditions of the licence, and after further reports the Council, in October, gave instructions for legal proceedings to be initiated against the site operator. A length of 4" drain was put in at the beginning of November, leading to three drainage gullies, one between each pair, for six of the vans. Even this was filled in without notice being given so that it could be inspected! After a postponement due to the illness of the site operator's widow the case eventually came to the Magistrates Court on 20th February 1964, and convictions were obtained on 5 out of the 7 charges alleged, and the defendant was fined £2 on each count.

At the hearing the Defence made a strong plea that because the original licence setting out the conditions for the residential site did not contain the date by which those conditions should operate (31st December 1962), therefore the site operator had not contravened the licence conditions. Although this argument was not accepted by the Court, the Council nevertheless deemed it advisable to serve notice on the site operator withdrawing the current licence, and substituting a new licence, effective from 1st April 1964, which contained as a licence condition, a date from which the conditions must be complied with. We are now awaiting that date to arrive, and meanwhile the site is not a bit better than it was in October 1962.



CLEAN AIR ACT 1956.

1963 saw our No.2 Smoke Control Area come into being. The Order was confirmed in March, after an enquiry into objections in January, and came into force on 1st October 1963.

At 31st December 1963, the smoke control position was as follows:-

Area	Acreage	Premises			
		Dwelling	Industrial	Commercial	Other
No.1 Area (Queensbury) Operative 1/7/62	130.64	463	3	10	11
No.2 Area (Shelf) Operative 1/10/63	324.0	397	4	5	5
Proposed No.3 Area submitted to the Ministry 13/12/63	82.6	371	2	12	4

As will be history now, the Ministers Circular 69/63 was published on 17th December 1963. Although we had been guaranteed supplies of gas coke for our No.3 area, the Council early in 1964 withdrew the Order, in order to consider the effects of the fuel situation. It was felt wrong to make more people dependent on gas coke, both the householders in the proposed No.3 area, and also those already dependent on gas coke in the Nos 1 & 2 areas, when the information had been published that gas coke supplies would tend to decline. At the time of writing no further decisions have been made, and this will, in any case, be material for next years report.

Coming back to the No.2 area, which occupied most of the summer and autumn with its flow of inspections and conversions, everything went fairly uneventfully. The Council had agreed to participate in the West Riding Clean Air Council's campaign, and the 'circus' of mobile exhibition vans were able to visit a site in the centre of the No 2 Area for two days at the beginning of October. This was very topical and gave everyone a chance to compare their coke fires with properly burning fires, and judge if they were getting the results they should. There were a few complaints about 'fumes', and not lighting properly, 'wont burn properly', but in all these except one we were able to iron out the snags. The case we were not able to sort out was one where we could not find any evidence or reason for the complaint, and while we do not know enough about personal allergies or idiosyncrasies to be dogmatic, one is driven sometimes to dismiss a complaint as unfounded, albeit one does it rather uneasily.

The scale of 'reasonable costs' for conversions was unaltered from that quoted in last years report.

Up to the end of 1963 it was felt that our original target date of 1975 for converting the whole district might well have been adhered to. But the Circular 69/63 already referred to cannot but have the effect of slowing down our progress as long as our rate of progress is related to our annual cost, which was the premise upon which we started our smoke control programme. A Council's annual income rises fast enough, due to wage and cost increases, for most ratepayers; and having once established that for a particular function such as smoke control, a certain percentage of that income is as much as can be afforded, it is very difficult to demand more of the budget for any particular service. The increase in costs of fitting appliances suitable for burning hard coke is such that it can't be absorbed as a small percentage increase can, 200 to 300% cost increase definitely means reorganizing the rate of progress unless the Government can be persuaded to increase the Treasury contribution to the costs of conversion. As the National Society for Clean Air point out - "the prevention of smoke is of benefit to the nation as a whole and not merely to the individual or local authority involved, especially in respect of the burden of pollution upon the health services and the general costs due to air pollution which should be regarded as a charge on the National



economy, and which, annually, exceeds the total capital costs of prevention; furthermore the situation that has arisen is due to developments in fuel technology that are of national, and not individual or local responsibility.

### Measurement of Pollution.

I give below two tables which show the pollution recorded by the Deposit Gauge, and the Daily Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide recorder at Queensbury.

Deposit gauge (deposited matter showing rate of deposit in tons/sq. mile).

Year 1963	Council yard Queensbury.	
Month	Rainfall in inches.	Deposited matter
January	0.91	11.40
February	0.63	4.78
March	3.31	38.22
April	2.84	19.49
May	1.85	15.66
June	4.15	20.32
July	2.72	13.17
August	3.35	16.86
September	2.84	13.57
October	3.15	15.88
November	5.99	21.29
December	1.02	10.97
Total	32.76	201.61
Average	2.73	16.80

Daily Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide Apparatus  
Sulphur Dioxide - expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre.

Maximum and minimum values for each month.

Month	Average	Max	Min
January	337	589	85
February	306	509	104
March	178	299	57
April	237	431	44
May	119	204	34
June	102	170	35
July	103	184	22
August	80	148	13
September	137	240	35
October	174	262	86
November	169	268	70
December	246	444	48
Total	2188	3748	633
Average	182	312	52

We have for some years shown in these reports graphs showing the connection between the average weekly temperature throughout the year and the average daily pollution that week. These have already shown that in colder weather air pollution rises and is at a minimum in the warmest of the summer weather. This also tends to show that the domestic chimney is a greater contributor than the industrial chimney, as with the latter the emission does not vary so much with weather conditions. It is expected that the reduction in industrial emission after the 5th July 1963 will intensify the difference between the winter and summer levels of pollution we record here. The graph given for this year will not show the tendency owing to the fact that the winter months were so unusually severe.



## The Clean Air Act 1956 - Industrial Premises

(Contributed by H. Phillips).

The seven years from the passing of the Clean Air Act 1956 in which industry was able to plead various defences for the emission of dark smoke expired on 5th July, 1963. All the industrial boiler plants in the area were inspected and details of the plant recorded, each firm was notified of the provisions of the Act. In practice no-one who was affected took the date so critically, and as long as there was evidence that plant was on order we didn't make too big an issue of it. By September all laggards had complied and we were satisfied, because each one had teething troubles which took a month or two to sort out and we found it best to leave the firm alone while they were so embarrassed.

Three firms notified the Council of their intention to install new plant, but no application was made for prior approval under Section 3 (3) of the Clean Air Act 1956. Two of these firms installed oil fired plant in place of the hand fired Lancashire boilers, and one firm, the largest, stuck to coal but installed chain grate stokers.

Improvements were carried out on the heating systems at two of the schools in the area, one of which is situated in the No.2 Smoke Control Area where a new automatic firing system was installed. An all round improvement has been noted.

41 Observations were taken and on 4 occasions excessive smoke was observed. On visiting the premises the trouble was found to be minor faults on the new equipment recently installed, these faults have now been overcome.

One slaughterhouse using a vertical boiler has changed over from coal to coke.

There is one ceramic works in the area, manufacturing refractories for the glass industry. The smoke problem here is practically nil as the old coal fired kilns have been replaced by an oil fired continuous tunnel kiln. One intermittent kiln remains but this is oil fired, and two boilers used for heating purposes are oil fired.

After an inspection of all the industrial boiler plants in the area at the end of 1963, it was found that all plants using solid fuel were mechanically fired, and the remaining plants were fired by oil. This is a great improvement which should lead to more efficiently operated plants and cleaner chimneys.

The industrialists are convinced that increased boiler plant efficiency leads to increased financial saving - clean air follows as a matter of course. It is rather more difficult to convince the householder that Clean Air and higher efficiencies lead to a saving because the benefits gained are indirect i.e. more heat from the fuel, comfort and cleanliness which cannot be recorded financially.

The changes which took place in 1963 can therefore be summarised as follows.

<u>Before</u>	<u>After</u>
1. 3 Lancashire boilers - hand fired	2 New oil fired boilers
2. 2 do do do	1 do boiler
3. 1 Upright Cochran boiler, coal fired	1 do do
4. 6 Lancashire coal fired boilers using Sprinkler stokers	3 boilers equipped with Chain grate stokers.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Year by year this improves, with the aid of Standard Grants, or notices served under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or by a plain desire for better things as more and more homes become owner occupied. During the year the following improvements were made:-

Waste water closets converted or substituted by W.C's	6
Pail closets converted to W.C's	4
Privy closets converted to W.C's	-
Internal water closets provided by Standard Grant	48
Internal water closets provided without grant aid	13
Privy closets converted to pail	-
Privy closets done away with (houses closed etc)	-

#### Dwelling House Closet Accommodation - 31st December, 1963.

Number of houses provided with water closets	3498
Number of houses provided with waste water closets	19
Number of houses provided with chemical closets	2
Number of houses provided with earth or pail closets	125
	<hr/>
Number of houses inhabited in the district - 31/12/63.	3644

The hard frosts of January to March 1963 played havoc with the outside water closets and highlighted the statement we have often made in these reports that in such an exposed area an outside W.C. is useless. Fortunately flies do not appear in winter time, or else last winter would have provided them with many opportunities for their activities.

At 31st December 1963 1542, or 66.7% of the houses in Queensbury had internal water closets, and 1120 or 83.9% of the houses at Shelf were likewise provided. Using these figures anotherway we arrive at the conclusion that 767 of the pre 1914 houses in Queensbury do not have internal W.C's, and 215 of the 608 pre 1914 houses in Shelf also do not have this amenity.

In the two villages about 5-6% fewer of the houses have baths and hot water supplies than have internal water closets.

#### DRAINAGE OF DWELLING HOUSES.

At the end of 1963 the statistical position was as follows:-

Number of houses connected to sewer	3440
Number of houses connected to satisfactory private drainage	95
Number of houses connected to unsatisfactory private drainage	109
	<hr/>
	3644

In this year we had the rare experience of not only soil pipes getting frozen up, but shallow drains underground getting frozen solid.



# FACTORIES ACT 1961.

No problems arose from work under this statute during the year, although it must be said that we were not as active in this field as we would desire.

## 1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
i. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by L.A's	9	12	-	-
ii. Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	43	15	-	-
1iii. Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding out-workers premises)	7	-	-	-
Total	59	27	-	-

## 2. Cases in which defects were found

(if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they are reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness Section 1.	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (Sec 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (Sec 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (Sec 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective floor drainage (Sec 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-

OUTWORK.

(Section 110 and 111)

Section 110

Section 111

Nature of work	No of out workers in August list required by Sec 110 (1c)	No of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	No of instan- ces of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	prosecutions
Textile Weaving	26	-	-	-	-	-

Classified List of FACTORIES in the Area in 1963.

Bakehouses	2
Blacksmiths	1
Boot repairs	1
Building sites	4
Butchers	3
Burling and Mending	1
Cabinet Makers	1
Car insulation kits & sundries	1
Casein grinders	1
Chemical Warehouses	1
Electric underfelts	1
Engineering and sheet metal workers	1
Fireclay Manufacturers	1
Fishpan Fitters	1
Food preparation	4
Garage and motor repairs	2
Gas supply undertaking	1
Grocery warehouse	1
Highway depot	1
Institution	1
Joiners shops	7
Laundry	1
Polystyrene Cutters	1
Portable building manufacturers	2
Power distribution	1
Plumbers shops	2
Printing works	1
Rag Flock Manufacturers	1
Salvage depot	1
Sewage disposal	1
Slaughterhouses	1
Stone quarry	1
Textile Manufacturers	4
Textile Engineering	-
Type setting	1
Wreath making - seasonal only	1
Wool. Warehouse	2
	<hr/>
	59

I should explain that Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 of the Factories Act are enforced by the District Council only where no Mechanical Power is used. These sections cover cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors.

Section 7 which deals with Sanitary Conveniences, is enforced by the District Council in all Factories whether power is used or not



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### Milk.

Quite a large proportion of raw farm bottled milk is still sold in the area and the whole of such milk comes, of course, from Tuberculin Tested herds. The remainder of the milk supply is Pasteurized or Sterilized.

Licensing of dealers is now carried out by the West Riding County Council, Far more attention has been given this year to the regular sampling of raw milk. 12 samples were submitted to the Methylene blue test, one of which was unsatisfactory, and 101 samples were submitted to the Ring Test for the screening of samples for *Brucella abortus*. Of this number 19 were positive, but only 8 were found to be positive on culture. On the other hand, 1 sample which was positive to the Ring Test, but negative to Culture, was found to be positive when submitted to a Biological examination.

The milk from the affected cows was in each instance excluded from the milk sold as 'farm bottled'.

One sample examined biologically for Tuberculosis was negative.

It has become clear that an eradication scheme against Brucellosis in dairy cattle is needed, like the one which has been so successful in eradicating Tuberculosis from cattle. At the moment cows known to be secretors of *Brucella* infected milk may be sold off without any restriction, and a farmer buying a cow in the open market to replace such as infected cow can quite often find that his replacement cow is also infected.

### Ice Cream.

No difficulties were experienced in regard to the sale of ice cream, of which there are 47 vendors. 15 samples were taken, all of which were grade 1.

### Water.

One water sample was taken from a house supplied with mains water. It was examined chemically and bacteriologically and found to be satisfactory, though it contained an excess of iron as rust. This was the cause of the complaint and flushing of the mains removed the rust.

### Other foods.

One cream cake was taken for bacteriological examination in connection with enquiries into a suspected food poisoning case, but no pathogenic organisms were found. One tin of Polish cooked ham, 12 lbs 2 ozs was condemned as unfit.

### Meat Inspection.

The three private slaughterhouses continued in operation throughout the year. The steady increase in the number of animals killed at the Bacon Factory continues as shown in the table below:-

Year	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs.
1954	138	76	20	256	178
55	287	198	15	442	292
56	399	128	15	449	423
57	289	124	45	515	941
58	296	166	9	531	1274
59	235	150	5	957	4389
60	197	110	3	596	14533
61	199	63	21	832	16609
62	162	25	3	708	17007
63	220	14	1	663	19044

An idea how much of this meat is 'export' meat can be gathered from the fact that the figures for 1963 represent 60,821 'units', while the home consumption figures would be represented by 14,100 'units'.

The Meat Inspection Grant in respect of 'export' meat ceased to be payable on 31st March, 1963.

I am proud to say that 100% inspection was carried out, a burden considerably eased by the engagement of our Assistant Public Health Inspector, full time, as from 4th March 1963. 381 visits to inspect meat were made before the Authorized Meat Inspector took up the inspection knife on 20th November, 1963.

The incidence of condemnations is shown in the following table:

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No killed	220	14	1	663	19.044	-
No Inspected	220	14	1	663	19.044	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	-	-	-	-	84	-
Whole carcase Condemned						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	-	-	16	881	-
Percentage of the number inspected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	4.27%	-	-	2.56	5.0	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	3	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	97	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.52	-
Cysticercosis.....						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

It was not possible to implement the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 when they came into effect on 1st October 1963 with the staff we had, unless we were prepared to sacrifice the equivalent of the full time Assistant Public Health Inspector we had so recently acquired. Instead, the Council agreed to appoint an Authorized Meat Inspector, and he commenced his duties on 20th November 1963, from which date we can claim to have carried out meat inspection in the approved manner.

It will be interesting to compare the condemnation figures for a full year under the full time supervision of the Authorized Meat Inspector with the figures we achieved (if that is an acceptable word to use in this context) under the old method of inspection at the end of the day.

The condemned meat from the slaughterhouse is disposed of by sale to approved merchants who deal in fertilizers.



## Reasons for Condemnation.

These are given in the table below:-

(1).	Cattle Disease	Carcases	Head & tongue	Lungs	Heart	Livers	Kidneys
	Fascioliosis	-	-	-	-	10	-
	Abcess	-	-	-	-	3	-
	Bacterial Necrosis	-	-	-	-	4	-
	Cystercosis Bovis	-	2	-	2	-	-
(2)	<u>Pigs</u>						
	Pneumonia	-	-	27	-	-	-
	Septic pneumonia	6	-	-	-	-	-
	Tuberculosis	4	18	-	-	-	-
	Ascaris Lumbricoides	-	-	-	-	44	-
	Emaciation	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Peritonitis	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Congestion	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Abcess	-	9	46	-	44	-
	Inflammation	-	-	6	-	-	-
	Pyelo Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Fevered	7	-	-	-	-	-
	Toxaemia	5	-	-	-	-	-
	Pericarditis	-	-	-	3	-	-
	Moribund	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Paratyphoid	4	-	-	-	-	-
	Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	9	-
	Pleurisy	-	-	4	-	-	-
	Swine Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Oedema	4	-	-	-	-	-
	Septicemia	7	-	-	-	-	-
	Gangrene	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Pyæmia	7	-	-	-	-	-
	Gastro enteritis	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Immaturity	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Bruising	2	-	-	-	-	-
(3).	<u>Sheep.</u>						
	Fascioliasis	-	-	-	-	13	-
	Pentastomes	-	-	-	-	1	-

The weight of carcase meat and offal condemned in 1963 was

Whole carcase condemned	87	10,652 lbs.
Part carcase and trimmings		1,150 "
Offals		2,847 "
Total		<u>14,649 lbs.</u>

## Slaughter of Animals Act 1958.

Fourteen licences to slaughter animals were issued during the year. No instance of a breach of the Act was observed during the year.

## FOOD PREMISES.

### Slaughterhouses.

The 'appointed day' for the operation of the 'Hygiene' Regulations was 30th September 1962, and all three of the slaughterhouses were satisfactorily improved for that date. Since then all three have carried on with further minor improvements as they have found out the benefits of the improvements they had to do initially. There is a far greater sense of pride in the premises than has been evident before.

Six inspections of the slaughterhouses were made during the year.

#### Licensed Premises.

13 in Queensbury, one of which closed in 1963 leaving 12, and 7 in Shelf.

The sanitary accommodation at one premise in Shelf was remodelled during the year, and generally speaking the standard of accommodation is high.

It is interesting to note that some brewers are issuing fairly strict instructions on the washing of glasses before re-use, even by the same customer.

While one of our licensed premises caters for meals on a full scale there is a growing tendency to supply sandwiches, meat pies &c in the 'open food' class, and this is a thing we must watch.

#### Butchers.

All these were thoroughly inspected, 10 in Queensbury and 5 in Shelf. At one premise in Queensbury where there had been a change of ownership several defects were found, and to use an appropriate phrase, we found a bone with some meat on to worry! However the defects were quickly made right by the new owner, and he has gone on to the 'Formica' stage i.e. in excess of our requirements. For general cleanliness and scrubbing down the butchers deserve a good report.

#### Greengrocers.

Ten in Queensbury, six in Shelf. Little to report except to say that the greatest danger here seems to me to be the tendency in some to deal with other foods such as confectionery and sugar confectionery. To give an extreme example of what I have in mind I would suggest that dust from root crops might well find fertile 'soil' if it gained access to the surface of a cream cake. The use of deep freezers here and in

Grocers of which we have 26 in Queensbury and 16 in Shelf, were covered by a sample survey, prompted by publicity on this subject in 1963. We found no startling misuse of deep freezers, but did distribute some duplicated notes on the recommended methods of use of their appliances.

#### Sugar Confectionery.

Fifteen in number, Fish fryers nine in number, Chemists. three Mineral water makers one. These premises were not routinely inspected in 1963. Odd visits were paid when on other business, but not recorded as food premise inspections.

#### Bakers.

There are now only two bakers in Queensbury and one in Shelf, excluding a meat pie maker whose premises also properly rank as a bakchouse. These were all inspected in 1963, and were visited to check on whether they used imported liquid egg, following a warning from the Ministry that some such egg had been found to be infected with Salmonella organisms. None of our bakers were using this egg however.

#### Ice Cream vendors.

We have 41 of these at premises registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drug Act 1955, and at least 3 selling from mobile vans. The premises are quite satisfactory, and samples taken of ice cream during the year were all grade 1. The mobile vans are as yet, a problem we haven't quite got to grips with either in the ice cream or other fields such as groceries and greengrocery. We have no premises manufacturing ice cream.

#### Meat making up premises.

We have fourteen premises also registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955, where meat is made up either into pies, sausages, potted meat, and the like, or into boneless meat chopped up in preparation for use by a further manufacturer. We regard these premises as perhaps the most important



premises to keep inspecting, due to the amount of handling done, and the temperatures involved in some processes. There is nearly always something one could pick on at these premises, and one hesitates to say that they are all perfectly satisfactory, but for all practical purposes they were. But methods count for so much more than equipment, in these premises in my opinion and a clean bill of health one day can be ruined the next day by a slip up by the personel of the premises.

#### Cafe's, canteens, snack bars.

There is a dearth of these. There is only one place one can get a full meal, and that is at one of the licensed premises. Meals can be had by arrangement at two other licensed premises, but there are really no cafe' facilities. Excluding factory canteens and school kitchens one is left with a snack bar in a dance club, and the sandwiches supplied at the odd public house. The factory canteens vary enormously in size and scope - from a gas ring or electric kettle to a full kitchen serving midday meals, of which there are three. Factory canteens do seem to take a bit of watching.

#### Farm milk bottling premises.

We have a look in at these whenever we go to get milk samples for Brucellosis; and saw nothing in 1963 to complain about. Control of these premises, strictly speaking, is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fish & Food.

#### Dairies.

The premises which we have to register under the Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 are not dairies in the normal sense of the word. Dairies at dairy farms are dealt with by the Minister of Agriculture & Fisheries; we are only concerned with dairies not connected with dairy farms. We have 3 such premises registered.

#### Hawkers of Food.

Power to require these to be registered is contained in the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act of 1951. We have 3 registered, but should have more and when other duties permit we must make an effort to get all these trades registered, and their vehicles up to standard if they fall short in any way.

## GENERAL SANITATION.

### Investigation of complaints

Complaints outstanding at end of 1962	2
Complaints received in 1963	<u>251</u>
	Total
Complaints dealt with in 1963	<u>253</u> <u>248</u>
Complaints outstanding at end of 1963	<u>5</u>

### Nuisances.

The number of nuisances found this year was 278, comprising of the following circumstances:

#### Summary of nuisances found during the year ending December 31st 1963.

1. Defective drains	26
2. Defective scil pipes & W.C.s	5
3. Choked W.C.s	31
4. Choked W.W.C's	2
5. Broken waste pipes	6
6. Defective & blocked gullies	40
7. Choked drains	68
8. Mice & rat infestations	92
9. Accumulation of rubbish	22
10. Burst water pipes	4
11. Defective roofs & damp walls	5
12. Defective plastering	-
13. Dangerous buildings	-
14. Miscellaneous	<u>15</u>
Total	<u>321</u>

## HOUSING

68 new houses (old folks bungalows) were built by the Council in 1963, and 19 by private enterprise.

At 31st December 63, by my reckoning, there were 3,644 inhabited houses in the district:-

2,309	in Queensbury
<u>1,335</u>	in Shelf
<u>3,644</u>	

an increase of 32 in Queensbury and 51 at Shelf. The ownership of the houses as at 31/12/63, to the best of my knowledge was:-

	Queensbury	Shelf
Owner occupier	1300	890
Local Authority owned	313	201
Landlord owned	<u>696</u>	<u>244</u>
	<u>2309</u>	<u>1335</u>

Excluding local authority houses, the percentage of houses which are owner occupied is now:-

	<u>Queensbury</u>	<u>Shelf</u>
	66.1%	78.4%
Ten years ago it was	43.0%	59.0%



The percentage of houses at present let which belong to the Council, or the percentage of tenants who are Council tenants is

	<u>Queensbury</u>		<u>Shelf.</u>	
	31.0%		45.1%	
which represents	13.5%	and	15.0%	respectively of
the total numbers of houses in the two villages.				

The 'age' of these houses is expressed below

	<u>Queensbury.</u>	<u>Shelf.</u>
Pre 1914	1571	608
Post 1918	738	727
	<u>2309</u>	<u>1335</u>

Some figures from the 1961 census.

Ward	Persons over age 65 yrs.	Old persons of pensionable age* living alone		Old persons in households of two persons	
		M	F	One old	two old
Ambler Thorn	234	7	86	37	52
Queensbury N	289	10	120	53	67
" S	214	12	50	55	44
Shelf East	192	6	62	47	40
" West	234	17	65	46	54
	1163	52	383	238	257

(\* Pensionable age (males aged 65 and over, and females aged 60 and over)).

POPULATION STATE.

Ward	Persons	Males					Females				
		Total	Sgle	Mar'ed	Wid'd	Dv'd	Total	Sgle	Ma'd	W'd	Dvd.
Ambler Thorn	2249	1057	411	620	22	4	1192	438	625	122	7
Queensbury N	1605	700	235	435	25	5	905	302	444	151	8
" S	2242	1096	482	590	24	-	1146	439	596	99	12
Shelf East	1492	747	307	416	21	3	745	230	426	84	5
" West	1718	805	294	478	28	5	913	326	484	97	6

Household Arrangements

No household is shared, and no kitchen is shared, by two or more families throughout the district. Other arrangements as below

	A/T	Q.North	Q.South	Shelf East	Shelf West
Piped cold water shared	-	-	-	-	-
None	6	3	3	3	3
Piped hot water - shared	-	-	-	-	-
None	199	256	181	83	101
Fixed baths - shared	-	-	-	-	-
None	261	333	249	123	150
Water closet - shared *	-	-	-	-	-
None *	208	248	185	99	116
Exclusive use of all the four amenities above	506	322	481	406	467

\* This entry does NOT refer to outside W.C's.

Lettings 1963 (Figures supplied by Housing Manager).

The number of families rehoused during the year into Council owned property:-

(a)	Clearance Areas &c	-	23
(b)	Overcrowding &c	-	15

Rent Act 1957

(a)	No of Certificates of disrepair granted	Nil
(b)	No of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the Local Authority	Nil
(c)	No of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	Nil

UNFIT HOUSES

Individual Unfit Houses.

Seventeen individual unfit houses were represented to the Council viz

19,21, & 25	Wellington Street, Queensbury.
17	Brunswick Street do
12, 16 & 18	Lyons Street do
24	Carr House Lane, Shelf
5	Highcroft, Queensbury
39	Chapel Street do
19	Park Grove do
9,11,17, & 19	Clarendon Place, Ambler Thorn, Queensbury
21 & 25	Catherine Slack, Queensbury.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of 4 Closing Orders in respect of 6, undertakings to repair and modernize in respect of 4, and the Council arranged to purchase 12,14,16 & 18 Lyons Street, together with Nos. 20 & 22 which were closed in 1962. The intention is to pull these six houses down in order to improve the light and air to the adjoining houses. An appeal was lodged against the Demolition Order in respect of 19 & 21 Wellington Street and 17 Brunswick Street, but subsequently withdrawn. No. 25 Wellington Street was closed vacated, sold, and repaired and modernized, and represented a useful salvage operation.

Clearance Areas.

Thirty three houses were represented in 4 Clearance Areas viz.

9,11,13 & 15 Shibden Head Lane, Ambler Thorn.	Area No.4.
1,3,5, Hungerhill and 26,28,30,32, Brighthouse Road, Queensbury	Area No.5.
21,23,25,27, & 29 Clarendon Place, A/T, Queensbury	Area No.7.
1,3,5,7/9,11,13,15,17,19,21,23,25, Langdale Cottage and) 27, & 62,64,66 Catherine Slack	Area No.6.

Three of these houses - 62,64 & 66 Catherine Slack were demolished and the sites cleared by 31st December, 1963.

The following table gives the stock of houses at 31st December 1963. The numbers of houses lost through obsolescence, fire, change of use &c are unfortunately not available for the years prior to 1961.



Housing progress in the area since 1919.

Year	Houses built by private enterprise including subsidy	Houses built by L.A. to let or for sale	Houses demolished or closed	Houses lost through obsolescence, fire, merging two into one or change of use &c.
	Queensbury Shelf	Queensbury	S Q S	
1919	-	-	- - -	
20	-	2	- - -	
21	-	2	12 - -	
22	-	1	- - -	
23	-	4	- - -	
24	2	7	- - -	
25	2	9	2 - -	
26	2	-	12 - -	
27	3	-	24 - -	
28	-	2	8 - -	
29	-	-	- - -	
30	-	3	8 - -	
31	-	-	- - -	
32	16	43	8 - -	
33	45	47	4 - -	
34	89	58	4 1 -	
35	45	19	6 2 2	
36	10	15	- 17 1	
37	21	6	21	
38	33	-	5	
39	9	24	-	
40	-	20	7	
41 -45	-	-	17	
46	6	-	-	
47	19	20	-	
48	3	25	3	
49	2	20	2	
50	3	24	-	
51	-	8	-	
52	8	28	9	
53	12	102	11	
54	10	32	18	
55	16	8	7	
56	25	-	3	
57	19	18	2	
58	23	2	-	
59	41	21	1	
60	52	7	53	
61	39	-	3	9
62	47	-	4	15
63	68	19	7	15
	906	484	196	39 in last 3 yrs.
	Stock at 31/12/63	Queensbury Shelf	2309 <u>1335</u>	
		Total	<u>3644</u>	

Repair of Houses.

During 1963 the following unfit houses were made fit, or had defects remedied.

After informal action by Local Authority		
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	(a) by owner	47
	(b) By L.A.	6
After formal notice under Sec's 9 & 16 Housing Act 1957	(a) By owner	1
	(b) By L.A.	6
		Nil

### Overcrowding

One case of legal overcrowding was reported in 1963 but 15 families were rehoused to abate overcrowding considered on a 'bedroom' only standard.

### Improvement Grants.

Both Improvement Grant schemes are operated by the Council, but the policy is to give Discretionary Grants only where this results in the provision of an extra unit of dwelling accommodation, or retrieves a unit of accommodation from Demolition or Closure.

During 1963 sixty one applications were made for Standard Grants, and one for Discretionary Grant, a rather lower figure than in 1962 (72 and 1 respectively).

Forty two Standard Grants and one Discretionary Grant were approved during the year.

Fifty one Standard Grant jobs and one Discretionary were completed during the year.

Total amount paid in Standard Grants completed in 1963	£6,779: 2: 1
Average Standard Grant 1963           ...   ...   ...   ...	£132:18: 5
The Discretionary Grant given was	£400: 0: 0

### Summary of Improvements effected by Improvement Grant.

New units of dwelling accommodation provided	1
Fixed baths provided	48
Wash basins provided	49
Circulating hot water systems provided	48
Internal water closets provided	49
Ventilated food stores provided	49

At 31/12/63 approximately 66% of the houses in Queensbury and 84% of the houses in Shelf possessed the Standard Amenities.

### Loans for acquiring or improving houses.

28 advances for the acquisition of houses were made in 1963 totalling £22,545.

4 advances totalling £965 were also made for the repair and improvement of houses.



## OFFICES

Now that the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 is on the Statute book, we have something to bite on. It replaces the Offices Act of 1960 which was never implemented. It will be 1964 before this Act begins to come into force.

### Offensive Trades.

The one offensive trade carried on in the district was closed down during 1962. The trade was that of size boiling.

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

Routine work of rat and mouse destruction was continued at a satisfactory level during the year. No problems arose from this service which is still recognised as essential, even though spectacular "kills" of rats are no longer seen. A "hard core" of rodent infestation, possibly an irreducible minimum, now remains which must be continued to be "controlled" to avoid what must otherwise almost certainly be a rapid increase in the rodent population. Certain economies as for example in relation to sewer treatments might be effected without adverse results. In 1962 we did one test and one treatment of our sewers instead of the usual test and two treatments, but in 1963 we engaged a Servicing Company to do two sewer treatments with a direct acting poison. The results were very good.

The following table gives the general picture -

TYPE OF PROPERTY

Year 1963

Year 1963	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non Agricultural				Agricultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses inc council h'ses	All other inc business prems	Total of cols 1,2 & 3	
1. Number of properties in L.A. District	18	3439	835	4292	54
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of notification	-	56	24	80	12
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-	-	-	-	-	4
Common rat	-	14	11	25	6
Ship rat	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse	-	-	-	-	-
see note 4	-	42	12	56	2
3. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	18	-	-	18	-
4. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose).	-	471	220	691	6
Number of properties found to be infested by:-	-	-	-	-	-
Common rat	-	-	-	-	-
Ship rat	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse	-	-	-	-	-
5. Total inspections carried out including reinspections	55	590	279	924	48
6. Number of infested properties (in Sec. 1,2, & 5 treated by Local Authority)	1	58	26	85	16
7. Total treatments carried out including retreatments	6	58	30	94	16
8. Number of notices served under Sec 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural work (i.e. fly proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
9. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
10. Legal proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
11. Number of "block" control schemes carried out	Nil	-	-	-	-



### Pet Animals Act 1951.

No premises are licensed under this Act.

### Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts 1928 to 1936.

During the year 16 licences were renewed for the storage of petroleum spirit. These licensed stores have a total capacity of 36,100 gallons. In addition up to 60 gallons are stored at the Queensbury Fire Station in cans, no licence being needed for this. The Licences and conditions of storage have been revised to conform with the Model Conditions issued by the Home Office, in accordance with the recommendations of the County Fire Service.

In January 1963 complaints were received of a smell of petrol in premises near to a petrol store. Enquiries as to loss from these tanks gave no suggestion of leakage, but on the advice of the Fire Service it was decided to apply a pressure test to the tanks concerned, which were about 30 years old, maybe older. Of the two tanks tested one was satisfactory but the other failed dramatically while the pressure was being applied, and burst before the 10lbs/sq. ins. was attained, actually at about 7lbs/sq. ins. pressure. This tank was emptied and filled with weak concrete.

As a result of this the Health Committee decided to recommend the Council not to renew any petrol storage licences in respect of tanks which were over 15 years of age unless they had satisfactorily withstood a pressure test. This period more or less coincided with post war installations, of which we had reasonable records, but with all respect to my predecessor there were no records of pre war installations and it was anyone's guess how old some of those were. Fortunately many of the pre-war installations had been renewed by virtue of the trend for larger storage tanks, so the problem we have with old tanks is a very limited one.

### Refuse Collection and Disposal

In spite of the difficulties due to the weather in the first three months in 1963, we more or less maintained our weekly collection of dustbins. But it was a different story at the tip. The hydraulic loading shovel was engaged on snow clearing for days at a time, and control of the tip was lost. Loads had to be tipped one in front of the other in a carpet. If a load of soil was brought in and not spread that same day it froze iron hard and might just as well have been a huge boulder for all we could do with it until the thaw came. When the thaw did come the carpet of refuse was so soft and wet that our shovel (on wheels) just could not venture on to it. In the end we had to hire a tracked dozer in order to push the refuse into a smaller compass, compact it, and then cover it. If the loading shovel did not have to do duty as an additional snow plough this state of affairs would never have arisen. It is just one of those things in a small authority, and the shovel certainly proved its worth on snow clearing.

The vehicles gave satisfactory service during the year. The gearbox and clutch on the S & D vehicle was replaced during the year by a modified version which gave a much sweeter drive, at no cost to the Council. The Karrier side loader is nearing the end of its useful life and in November the Council agreed to make provision for its replacement in 1964.

Waste paper collections tended to decline. Our output to the Board Mills was restricted by a quota, and it is peculiar to me how our collection seemed automatically to decline to within the quota. Only in respect of fibre board did we have to seek an outlet for it to local merchants.



Salvage sold during the year ending 31st December 1963.

	Tons	Cwt	Qrs	lbs	£	s	d
Mixed paper	50	2	0	0	388.	5.	6.
Newsprint	23	0	0	0	189.	15.	0.
Fibreboard	16	12	0	0	131.	18.	0.
Scrap Aluminium			3	21	1.	11.	0.
Scrap iron	1	0	0	0	5.	8.	0.
Rags		6	2	14	3.	19.	6.
Bagging (bulk)	0	0	0	0	7.	2.	0.
Total	91	1	2	7	727.	19.	0.

At the time of writing (May 1964) our costs for the year ending 31st March 1964, are not complete, but in lieu I would like to quote some figures from the Public Cleansing Costing Returns for 1961/62 published by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, (the most recent figures published).

Average Annual Net Collection & Disposal Costs - All types of Authority.

Population Range	Cost per 1,000 population	
	1961/2	1960/61
Under 30,000	£754	£677
30, - 50,000	798	732
50, - 100,000	862	790
100, - 200,000	900	824
Over 200,000	978	880
Whole range	£881	£801

Urban Districts Only.

Average net cost 1961/2	-	Collection	£670
per 1,000 population	-	Disposal	76
			<u>£746</u>

Based on a population of 9,370 our costs if equal to the average for Urban Districts in 1961/2 would be £746 x 9370, or £6990. In fact the figures for that year was £5894, or £1000 cheaper than for average.

Cost per ton is difficult to arrive at as we do not normally weigh the refuse in order to know its exact weight. The S & D vehicle removed 830 loads of household refuse, and the Karrier 30 loads (excluding ashpit &c), which with 713 loads of ashpit refuse and nightsoil removed by the Karrier gives a total estimated weight of 3,320 tons.

Quoting again from the Ministry Returns for amount of refuse collected. Amounts collected (in cwts) per 1,000 population per day (365 days per year), in year 1961/62.

Population Range	Seaside holiday resort that weigh		Coal mining towns that weigh		Other authorities that weigh		Total Authorities that weigh	
	80% or more	less	80% or more	less	80% or more	less	80% or more	less
Under 30,000	25.4	21.2	22.9	24.9	17.1	17.4	19.2	19.4
30, - 50,000	18.3	19.8	-	25.8	16.6	17.7	16.9	19.5
50, - 100,000	15.0	17.5	13.2	21.3	16.6	18.2	16.3	18.5
100, - 200,000	17.1	20.8	-	22.0	15.4	17.6	15.5	18.5
over 200,000	-	-	-	15.1	15.3	18.6	15.3	18.4
Whole Range	17.3	19.8	14.7	22.9	16.0	18.2	16.1	18.9



The tendency of local authorities who do not weigh refuse to over-estimate their tonnage is clearly shown.

Taking the weighed average for all authorities at 16.1 cwts per day per 1,000 population, we should have removed  $\frac{16.1 \times 365 \times 9.370}{20}$  tons in 1961/62

or approximately 2753 tons. Considering this figure of 2753 tons, reckoning that the smaller districts seem to produce more refuse (according to the table above), and the fact that the more frequent and regular the service is the more refuse folk put out for collection, I would say that the average between my estimate of 3,320 tons, and the statistical figure of 2753, or 3036 tons is about as true as we can arrive at.

The cost per ton then is  $\frac{\pounds 5894}{3036}$  or £1:18:9 per ton.

#### Staff.

The following staff are employed by the Health Department on outside work:-

Dustbin collection	....	....	....	....	(5 men and 1 driver for (25 cubic yard S & D Freighter
Ashpit collection					(1 man and 1 driver for 7
Rodent control, drain clearing & investigation					(cubic yard Karrier.
Health department handyman					(
Salvage sorting and baling					1 man
Refuse tip control					<u>1 man</u>
					<u>10 men</u>

#### Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act 1951.

The Act came into force on 1st November 1951. Briefly it forbids the use of certain filling materials for upholstery, the stuffing of bedding, toys, baby carriages &c.

Premises where Rag Flock is manufactured or stored must be licensed annually, and we have one manufacturer so licensed.

Provisions are incorporated to prevent the sale or use of unclean filling materials, and regulations have been made prescribing standards of cleanliness for such filling materials.

One sample taken in 1963 was up to standard.

Premises where Rag Flock is used must also be registered, and we have one upholsterer so registered.

#### Schools.

There are eight schools in the area, and 16 visits were made to these for purposes which include inspection of toilet accommodation, sampling school milk, and checking on absentees due to infectious disease.

No schools were closed during the year.

#### Swimming Baths.

The premises in which is situated the only swimming bath in the district are Council owned and the bath was open throughout 1963. It was operated quite satisfactorily during the year. The slipper baths at the same premises continued to supply a need locally. Five samples of bath water were examined bacteriologically, four of which were satisfactory.

West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

Hairdressers - Section 120.

All the Hairdressers' premises in the area are now registered by the Council under the above status. There are four premises catering for men and eight for ladies.

Bye Laws for these premises were made and came into force throughout the area on 1st May 1953.

The standard of cleanliness apparent on routine inspection is good.





